

Britain's EEC budget payments agreed by foreign ministers

Over Britain's contribution to the EEC budget appeared to be settled yesterday by the foreign ministers in Brussels. The agreement proposed for Britain this

year and next is £1,577m, nearly £60m better than in the package rejected by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Luxembourg. Cabinet approval is expected on Monday.

£60m better than Luxembourg

Britain's contribution to the EEC budget for 1981 and 1982 would be £1,577m, nearly £60m better than the £1,517m package rejected by Mrs Thatcher in Luxembourg last month. The new agreement, which would have guaranteed Britain a net payment no larger than £325m, but the offer then for 1981 was less good and there was no clear prospect of a continuing improvement thereafter. The total now proposed for this year and next comes to £1,577m, nearly £60m better than in Luxembourg.

It is now proposed that next year the EEC should first try to agree on a permanent restructuring of the EEC budget system so as to prevent the recurrence of unacceptable situations for any member state. Some such general revision seems inevitable because of the imminent exhaustion of the Community's revenue from value-added tax.

However, if that cannot be achieved next year, the European Commission would be asked instead to "make proposals for 1982 along the lines of the 1981 package and the Council (of Ministers) will act accordingly". This would seem to imply financial relief for Britain in 1982 comparable with that granted in the previous two years.

One of the main difficulties of the negotiations last night was that the foreign ministers had before them only estimates of what Britain's uncorrected net contribution would be likely to amount to this year and next. Lord Carrington insisted that Britain should not carry the whole risk if these forecasts proved to be over-optimistic.

A complicated formula was eventually worked out whereby Britain would this year not have to pay more than 25 per cent of any increase in its net contribution above what is now forecast. A similar, if somewhat less favourable, sharing of any excess over what is forecast would apply in 1981.

On present trends this would

be likely to mean that Britain would wind up making net payments this year and next under the proposed agreement between £20m and £50m higher than expected because of the probable underestimate of what Britain's uncorrected net deficit will be.

Lord Carrington also had to fight hard to ward off a French demand that Britain should promise to refrain from using its veto powers in future to block a farm price settlement as it did this year. In the end he accepted a fairly anodyne commitment that member states should "do their best to ensure that Community decisions are taken expeditiously and in particular that decisions on agricultural price fixing are taken in time for the next marketing season".

The Foreign Secretary was also compelled to endorse a declaration on fisheries policy saying that such policy must be put into effect by January 1, 1981, at the latest and setting out principles that should underlie it. At first glance, this text would not seem to involve Britain in any damaging concessions.

Measured against the "broad balance" in Britain's budget payments and the six-year duration of any corrective scheme, which was originally demanded by Mrs Thatcher, Britain clearly had to make large concessions. It would remain a handsomely bigger net contributor than France, though it would drop into second place behind West Germany.

Other member states, however, have also had to yield much ground since last November when they were prepared to offer a budget refund of no more than £350m. The British can also claim with some justice to have whittled down the damage of the concessions conceded on fish, lamb and farm prices, though the long-term financial impact of these will still be adverse.

Text and reaction, page 4
Leading article, page 13



Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Grimsby, holding a basket of fish outside the Ministry of Agriculture in London during yesterday's protest against cheap imports. Report, page 3.

Europeans back revolt in New Hebrides

By David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent

Talks are to be held by British and French ministers in Paris on Monday after the New Hebrides authorities appealed for help to put down a rebellion, led by French-speaking partisans, on the island of Espiritu Santo.

About 800 plantation workers armed with spears last week seized key points on the Pacific island in a move to secede from the main group, which is due to be given independence on July 30.

According to the resident British Commissioner in Vila, the capital, the workers are backed by about 50 French-speaking Europeans armed with shotguns, who locked up the local police.

The New Hebrides archipelago is a Franco-British condominium. M Paul Dijoud, French Secretary for Overseas Territories, said yesterday that the date for independence was "premature" because "everything is coming together in the territory in such a way that serious confrontation could develop".

The revolt broke out after abortive talks between the ruling administration of Father Walker Lini and a local group led by Mr Jimmy Stevens, a plantation owner, which seeks greater autonomy.

The group's demands are not known, because communications have been cut. According to a Foreign Office spokesman last night, "Contact is even more difficult than usual, with the people do not want to talk to us".

British policy has been to avoid imposing a solution, and to encourage the parties to work out their problems among themselves "in a Melanesian way".

BBC musicians to go on strike from today

By Kenneth Gosling
and Martin Huckerby

After nine hours of talks that ended early yesterday, the Musicians' Union strike in protest against the disbandment of five of the 11 BBC orchestras is set to begin tomorrow.

No further meetings are in prospect. Bitterness crept into the final statements of the two sides yesterday after the BBC claimed there had been agreement not to hold a further meeting because no new facts had emerged after a "thorough exploration" of the ground at Thursday's meeting.

There was no point in arranging another meeting for the time being, the BBC said.

Mr Stanley Hibbert, the union's assistant general secretary, said they had not agreed there should be no more meetings. "As we have said, we will negotiate until midnight on Saturday".

The BBC said at lunchtime yesterday that after reviewing what was said there was no point in a further meeting unless the union had new proposals.

"We were invited to call off the strike but our precondition was that notices issued to the members of the five orchestras should be withdrawn", Mr Hibbert said.

While the BBC was refusing to say what radio and television programmes would be affected by the dispute, Mr Hibbert said: "We believe all programmes involving live music and specially recorded music involving members of the union will cease; and we have the support of the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs, who have agreed not to record or transmit or cooperate in any sessions, recitals, or solo performances after June 1. Nor will they transmit any repeated music performance after that date."

On Sunday most of the music programmes on radio are concerts recorded in advance, repeats, records, or foreign recordings. On the following week there is a heavy diet of repeats and pre-recorded programmes although there are a few symphony concerts on Radio 3 which could be stopped; Friday Night Music Night on Radio 2 could also be stopped.

Few television programmes which could be endangered by the strike have been scheduled; only Top of the Pops on Thursday looks a prime candidate for disruption, because it is usually recorded two days before broadcast.

The union said it was not surprised by the lack of live programmes. Mr Hibbert said that the BBC had a lot of time to plan its programmes to ensure the effect of the strike was minimized.

"We did not expect a silent radio or a blank screen. It will be cumulative. We intend to make life as difficult as possible for the BBC and to cause it as much damage as we can."

Disaffected right will stay away from Labour conference

By Ian Bradley
Many Labour MPs will not attend today's Labour Party conference at Wembley, London. They are worried that it will be dominated by the left and will do nothing for the party's credibility in the country.

The conference is indeed likely to be much more left-wing than usual because several constituency parties where the right is in control will not be sending delegates.

One experienced observer on the right of the party said yesterday: "At a normal Labour Party conference, there are about 500 constituency delegates of whom half are bad and half are good. This time there are likely to be about 450, of whom three-quarters will be bad."

The left will also dominate the speeches from the platform. Apart from Mr James Callaghan, who will present a policy statement after introductory remarks from the chairman, Lady Jeger, the other scheduled speakers are Mr Eric Heffer, Mr John Lester, and Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

The conference is likely to be even stormier than the last full Labour Party conference in Brighton. Already there are signs of strong dissatisfaction among MPs over the policy statement called "Peace, Jobs, Freedom".

A straight vote will be taken on it at the end of the conference. There will be no opportunity for amendments for separate votes on particular sections which, if accepted, will become official party policy, although they will not constitute a manifesto for the next election.

An indication of the strength of feeling on the right of the party came last night when Mr Tom Ellis, MP for Wrexham, described the policy statement as "a load of rubbish", and a

section which deals with the EEC "unsatisfactory" hypocrisy.

Speaking at a meeting of the Labour Committee for Europe at Central Hall, Westminster, Mr Ellis said of the EEC section: "It proposes two things: the first to amend the 1972 European Communities Act so as to restore full control of law-making and law-gathering powers to the House of Commons; the second basically to change the objectives and tasks of the European Community which would repudiate, without consultation with other European socialist parties, the policies of the Confederation of European Socialist Parties."

He continued: "Honest men will know that neither of the objectives in this document is compatible with long-term membership for the United Kingdom of the European Community."

Mr Ellis said *The Times* yesterday that he was also unhappy about the statement's support for import controls, its total opposition to the deployment of American cruise missiles in Britain, and its lack of reference to an incomes policy.

Mr Ellis's misgivings are shared by many other MPs in the centre and right of the party. The section on "cruise missiles, in particular, is known to cause considerable disquiet to both Mr William Rodgers, party's spokesman on defence, and Mr James Callaghan who tried to have it deleted from the final draft of the document.

The moderate Labour Party group, the Social Democratic Alliance, said in a statement last night that Mr Callaghan's acceptance of the national executive committee's statement was "the final sell-out of the moderate and democratic traditions of the Labour Party by a bankrupt leadership."

A £650,000 home with Harrods on the corner

By Sara Bonner

The first house in what is thought to be London's most expensive private housing development went on sale yesterday to tempt those with a taste for luxuries, like mahogany-lined bathroom cupboards and blue suede beds... and £550,000.

The show house in South Lodge, Knightsbridge, costs £650,000—the extra £100,000 is for furnishings, fittings and interior design. The other 20 homes on the "estate", where the "corner shop" is Harrods, cost £550,000.

So far Londoners have not been conspicuous on the list of prospective buyers. Hampton and Sons, the agents for the development, who have already sold more than half the houses, say most of their customers have come from the Middle or Far East.

The five-storey show house has a lift, four bedrooms, three bathrooms, a fully fitted kitchen, and a four-car garage. The interior design, by Faith Pantoni, of Property Plan, uses ideas and materials from all over the world, the dining room has silver Chinese Ming wall-papers.

The colour schemes are mostly discreet beiges, browns, and greens. The most obviously opulent area is the penthouse suite where everything in the bedroom is cream, from the moiré-covered walls to the silk and velvet bed. Another bedroom has a matching blue suede bed and dressing table, and a third has black lacquered furniture.

The lift interior is decorated with hand-finished lacquer and the stairwell has a chandelier of transparent tubes with 600 light bulbs, which stretches from the penthouse to the basement.

For £650,000 there are all mod cons. The kitchen unit, are tastefully practical with dark panelling and smoked glass, and the stereo unit is in the coffee table. In the main bedroom a television, remotely controlled from the bedside, is concealed in a crown box.

Hampton and Sons said: "We have already sold more than half the South Lodge houses."

South Lodge can even boast a luxurious history. Charles Stewart Gough of Rolls-Royce had his home on the site.



For sale: The £650,000 Knightsbridge show house.

Minister is expected to approve Brussels offer on Monday

By Ian Bradley

Foreign Office

Meetings are planned before Monday morning.

Mrs Thatcher, who did not consult the full Cabinet when refusing previous EEC proposals, has now called it together for final agreement before it is made in Parliament on Monday.

Those involved are quite clear that this final proposal is better than any member of the Government could have hoped. There was praise in particular for Signor Emilio Colombo, the Italian Foreign Minister acting as council president, for his flair in getting all sides to agree. Above all there is government awe of Mrs Thatcher's determination.

From the British point of view the best element in the package—the one most dearly sought, is what in high government circles is called the copper-bottomed guarantee for reduction to Britain in the third year.

However, the deal on lamb is also acknowledged to be surprisingly favourable to Britain and to New Zealand; while on fishery policy it is asserted with some pride that Britain

has given absolutely nothing away.

The settlement is not all that Mrs Thatcher originally wanted. It is about "two thirds of the loaf" of the £1,100m net contribution Britain is making this year.

The Government's celebration was bitterly derided last night by Mr Peter Shore, the Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs. In an interview with *The Times* he said: "Taking all in all it is a serious setback to Mrs Thatcher and to Britain."

"Clearly we are not going to get a solution that lasts as long as the problem" as Mrs Thatcher promised. Clearly the Government has abandoned the aim of a "broad balance" and is prepared to make a net contribution of over £1,000m over the next three years.

Instead of settling the injustice to Britain on its own merits the Government has been drawn into a trade-off with the other Governments on agricultural prices. The increase is enormous and the effects on the common agricultural policy and the financial burden will be profound."

in Premier inquiry 70 hours

By Ian Bradley

Foreign Office

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IPC journalists reject revised offer

By Ian Bradley

Journalists dismissed by the International Publishing Corporation narrowly decided at a mass meeting to reject a new settlement formula and go to their offices on Monday in defiance of company warnings that they would be "deemed to be trespassers". A move that could spread the dispute to Mirror Group Newspapers, also owned by Reed International, was agreed by Reed Mirror journalists.

The House of Representatives overwhelmingly rejected the final compromise version of next year's United States budget against the advice of most of the Democratic leaders of both Houses of Congress.

Service areas sale

Britain's 41 motorway service areas have been put up for sale on 125-year leases at peppercorn rents. The sale is expected to raise £60m and the Government hopes that increased competition will mean a better deal for motorists.

US budget rejected

The House of Representatives overwhelmingly rejected the final compromise version of next year's United States budget against the advice of most of the Democratic leaders of both Houses of Congress.

Fears for refugees

Kampuchean refugees and relief agencies believe that Thailand intends to move more than 100,000 refugees back across the border into Kampuchea. The Thais have denied such a plan, but have been building a new road leading into Kampuchean territory.

England level series with last-over win

By Ian Bradley

England beat the West Indies by three wickets at Lord's in the last over of the second Prudential Trophy match, thanks to a century opening partnership between Boycott and Willey, and a forthright innings by the captain, Botham. Victory gave England a share of the two-match series.

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Oil chief resigns

The British National Oil Corporation is losing one of its top executives. Mr Alastair Morton has resigned less than three months after the appointment of Mr Philip Sheehy as BIOC's chairman-designate. The two men are known to have had previous disagreements in the City.

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Rugby plea: Mr Ronald Hayward,

general secretary of the Labour Party, calls for the cancellation of the British Lions' tour of South Africa.

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Letters: On Anglicans and Roman Catholicism, from the Rev John Stott; monetarism, from Professor F. A. Hayek; FBA; Jewish war graves in Normandy, from Mr A. S. Lings.

Leading article: The EEC budget; South Africa and internal unrest.

Features, page 12

Fred Emery on the May Day call some will ignore; Ivor Davis at the ranch where D. H. Lawrence lived; Richard Stretton on the quiet giant who leads the Springboks.

Saturday Review, pages 6-11

Clive Barnes: Travel; Chess; Bridge; Radio; Gardening.

Records, pages 7-10

Records of the month reviewed by Joan Chiswell, Paul Griffiths, John Higgins, William Mann and Stanley Sadie.

Obituary, page 14

George Mason, Mr R. T. Haves.

Sport, pages 15, 16

Athletics: Probability of full British team competing in Olympic Games; Racing: Carson chooses Oaks mount; Tennis: McEnroe beaten in French championships.

Rugby Union: Springboks face first international test for four years.

Business News, pages 17-21

Leading article: Equities ended the account on a dull note while in glits the Government broker announced a new £1,000m "tap" stock. The FT index fell 1.9 to 415.9.

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Churches spend £1.3m on unrest, Mr Botha claims

By Gerald Shaw

Cape Town, May 30

The South African Council of Churches has been accused of distributing Rand 2.5 million (about £1.3m) to promote unrest in the country.

The money, said Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, came from abroad and was channelled by the churches to various organizations.

Mr Botha made his allegations before an audience of Afrikaans university students in Johannesburg. He said maximum force would be used to suppress any disturbances. This was a thinly veiled threat to striking non-white students and their supporters.

Leading article, page 13

SAS to be sent to Spain

Madrid, May 30.—Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said today that members of the SAS will be sent to Spain to exchange information with Spanish police units fighting terrorism.

Auditorates in Britain and Spain should also arrange visits of policemen to each other's countries, he said.

"Sorry, I've got my own family to think about"

The little boy in the middle doesn't go to school. Some families are so poor and hungry they have to send their children out on the streets to beg. It's unthinkable but true.

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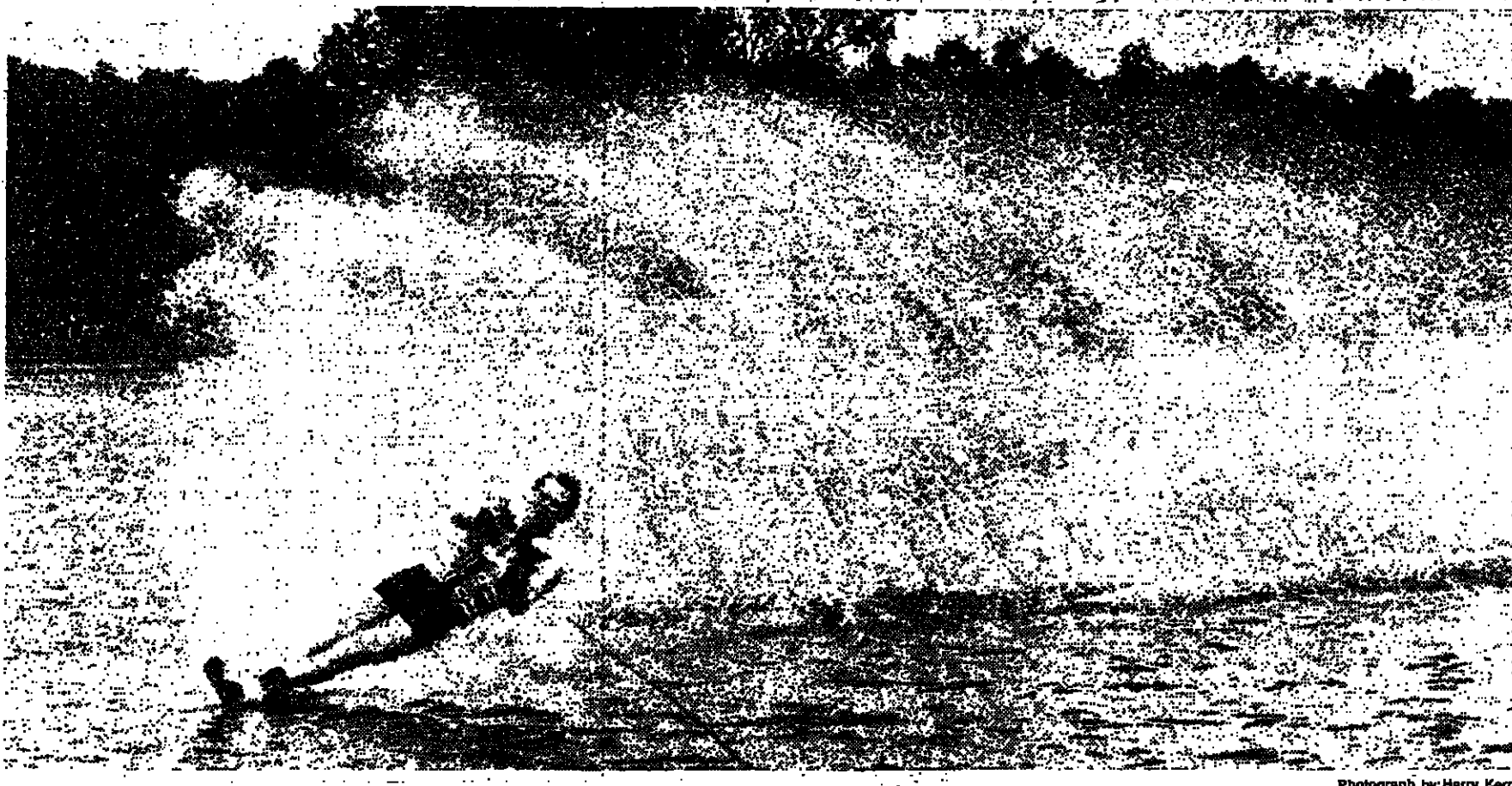
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Joel McClintock, of Canada, the world water ski champion, in slalom practice yesterday for the Old Spice International Water Ski Championship, to be held at Ruislip Lido, London, at the weekend.

MPs blamed for judges' interfering

By Our Legal Correspondent
The increasing part played by judges in reviewing and controlling the acts of ministers and departments was Parliament's own fault, Professor H. W. R. Wade said yesterday in the last of his Hamlyn Lectures.
Referring to criticism that judges, including Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, were interfering too much with laws passed by Parliament, Professor Wade commented: "It is high time that Parliament itself woke up to those issues and ceased to enact legislation which drives the judges to evade action."
The more governments try to give themselves uncontrollable power, the more the courts frustrate them by extending the categories of review... the end result is likely to be more judicial control rather than less.
If Parliament used fewer devices, such as the phrase "if the minister is satisfied", which appeared to be a subjective condition excluding review by the courts, "there would be less need for the courts to spin the webs of sophisticated reasoning which may entangle ministers."
Constitutional Fundamentals (Stevens and Sons, hardback £6.35; paperback £3.35).

Buccaneers to fly again by mid-summer

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
Many of the RAF's fleet of Buccaneer bombers, grounded after a fatal crash in the United States last February, should be flying again by mid-summer, the Ministry of Defence said last night.
That announcement followed a meeting of senior RAF engineers and technical experts from the Royal Aircraft Establishment.
Virtually all flying was suspended when signs of metal fatigue were discovered in the main wing spar of the crashed aircraft, and in about 40 of the other Buccaneers in service.
But the ministry said last night: "The situation is not as grave as we initially believed." Most of the Buccaneers had been found to be free of any fatigue or had such minor cracks that they could be easily repaired.
It is those aircraft that should soon be cleared for flying again, after the RAF has assessed the results of a test programme being carried out on two Buccaneers, one of them airborne and the other on a test rig.
The other aircraft in which severe cracks were discovered have to undergo more extensive repairs.
The £31m Buccaneer is a low-level strike aircraft originally designed for the Royal Navy, and taken over by the RAF later. One possible reason for the metal fatigue is that the bombers were not built to withstand the greater turbulence experienced when flying over land.

SNP claim Tories have written off Scotland

From Ronald Faux
Rothsary
The Scottish National Party gave the well-worn drum of industry, oil and government neglect a thorough beating on the second day of its annual conference at Rothsary yesterday.
There was a familiar ring about the resolution demanding a Scottish oil fund deployed to restructure the country's declining industrial base.
Mrs Margo MacDonald, the former MP for Glasgow, Govan, accused the Conservatives of having written Scotland off politically. Mrs Margaret Thatcher should be denied the chance of using the money which was Scotland's industrial future for tax handouts in 1983-84 to secure a return to power.
"The only way she can be stopped is if an oil fund is set up before then".
A strong line against such an approach was taken by Mrs Margaret Bain, the former MP for Dunbartonshire, East, who said that the party should not ask the Government for favours.
"We have played the Westminster game before and I now regret it".
The resolution was passed.
Searching through the bleak industrial record in Scotland, Mr Tom McAlpine, told delegates that the party should never accept unemployment as inevitable. "I am horrified by those trade unionists who appear to accept that it is. It is only Tories or discredited economists who put forward such arguments."
There is a third way for Scotland between capitalism and nationalisation, involving the creation of small companies on a co-ownership basis, he said.

The conference endorsed a lengthy resolution on new jobs and self-help through cooperative enterprises.
A topical resolution on the state of the Wiggins tea-pulp mill, near Fort William, was overwhelmingly passed. Mrs Winifred Ewing, European MP for the Highlands and Islands, said that closure of the mill would amount to "a modern highland clearance".
She said the mill was making an overall profit of £2.7m a year. If that was so, the owners, the British American Tobacco company, had no right to put men out of a job. The pulp-making side of the enterprise, she said, had never been expected to make a profit. It had been a bold attempt to regenerate the Highlands.
A powerful attack on the Labour Party was delivered by Mr Gordon Wilson, party chairman, who accused it of playing a Quisling role in Scotland. Some people had reservations about the action of the SNP in helping defeat the former Labour Government, he said.
"I have no such inhibitions. During its five years in office Labour doubled unemployment and yet reduced industrial expenditure in Scotland. They paved the way for the present crisis."
Had it not been for the polarization induced by the extremism of Mrs Thatcher, Labour would have been seen clearly for what it was—a government which not only let Scotland down over jobs, prices and oil but also over devolution.
Mr Wilson decried the "devolution deception" where power devolved was power retained. "That phase of our struggle for national freedom is over."

Diet and heart disease centre opens

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent
A new centre to study the effect of nutrition on multiple sclerosis and to try to reduce the incidence of coronary heart disease by persuading people to change their diet, was launched yesterday at the Central Middlesex Hospital, north-west London.
The centre, which was opened by Sir George Young, Junior Health Minister and Conservative MP for Ealing, Acton, is to be the headquarters of the newly formed Coronary Prevention Group and is to house a research project for Action for Research into Multiple Sclerosis, a charity.
Both groups consider nutrition to be an important factor in determining the incidence of their respective diseases. The Coronary Prevention Group is concerned about the increase in deaths from the disease.
Dr Richard Turner, chairman of the group and senior research fellow in preventive cardiology at Edinburgh University, criticised the Government for not following up two reports, from the Royal College of Physicians and the Department of Health and Social Security, which advised people to reduce their fat intake and to change to polyunsaturates.

Men had free rail trips by posing as guards

From Our Correspondent
York
Joseph Manville, aged 46, was said at York Magistrates' Court yesterday to have travelled free in trains from Scotland to Lincolnshire by posing as a guard. He was also successful in getting his son, aged 19, to travel with him.
Mr Manville and his son, also called Joseph, both formerly of Loughborough Road, Newburgh, Motherwell, Strathclyde, pleaded guilty to attempted deception and, jointly, travelling without paying their fares.
The court was told that an inspector at York station saw them walking along a platform wearing British Rail guards' uniforms and becoming suspicious. The son was carrying a leather bag containing flags.
Mr Ivor Whitcombe, for the prosecution, said that when they were challenged by the inspector, both men claimed to be "learning the road", a guard's term for getting to know a route.
Both men were now living in Skegness, Lincolnshire. Mr Manville's solicitor was fined £45 and his son £30. Each was ordered to pay £30.72 compensation and costs of £17.25.

Threat to kill was heard by police radio controller

A routine call by Police Inspector Thomas Pate to his office asking for help with a drunken driver turned into a nightmare, it was stated at Glasgow Sheriff Court yesterday.
A few seconds later Police Constable Neil Lynas, the radio controller in the office, could hear Mr Pate saying "Stop, stop, stop" and another voice saying "I will kill you".
Police Constable Lynas, aged 29, told the court that he turned up the volume. On a separate transmitter he called in every available panda car.
The struggle ended when the car came to a halt after dragging Mr Pate for half a mile down a main road, half in and half out of the window, Constable Lynas added.

In brief

Six newspaper pickets fined

Twenty-two pickets, said to have been arrested outside the Express and Star newspaper in Wolverhampton during the National Graphical Association dispute in April, faced the town's magistrates yesterday.
Six of them were fined a total of £225, with £10 costs each, after pleading guilty to obstructing the highway or breach of the peace. The other 16 were remanded on bail until July 13. All denied various charges including assault on police, damage and breach of the peace.

Fire deaths up

A total of 135 adults and 14 children died in fires in the Greater London area last year, compared with 107 and 22 in 1978, the London Fire Brigade reported yesterday. Firemen rescued 483 people, an increase of 14.

Derby to be televised

The Derby is to be televised live by independent television as planned next week. Difficulties with the Office of Fair Trading over an agreement with United Racecourses and bookmakers have delayed the television company said.

Behind curtains

Nude bathers from a Swindon nudist club have been given permission to use a leisure centre at Cricklade, Wiltshire, in private on Sunday evenings, with the swimming pool windows draped at the club's expense.

Teachers' action off

Members of the National Union of Teachers at 140 schools in Northamptonshire have called off industrial action planned to start on Monday, after assurances of no redundancies this year.

New court to open

A twenty-fourth court will open at the Central Criminal Court in London on Monday, to deal mainly with bail applications and the fixing of trial dates.

Half bridge completed

The northern half of the Rumber Bridge road and completed yesterday. Only five of 124 road sections remain to be fitted on the southern half.

Prostitutes seek aid for jailed madam

By Jacob Eccleston
An appeal for help in paying the £4,000 fines and legal costs of Mrs Cynthia Payne, who was jailed last month for keeping a brothel in south London, was launched yesterday by the English Collective of Prostitutes.
The collective has also written to Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, appealing for trade union support in its campaign against existing prostitution laws.
It accuses the TUC of having done little or nothing to protect women from the Government's economic cuts, and says that it is involved in a trade dispute over pay and conditions. Fewer women would be forced into prostitution if the TUC had done more about poverty among women, it said.
At a press conference in London yesterday to mark the publication of a book by five French women prostitutes on the fifth anniversary of the occupation of a Lyons church, which was intended to draw attention to their harassment by the local police, Mrs Selma James, speaking on behalf of the collective, said that the outcry over the jailing of Mrs Payne was the result of several years' campaigning for rights.
Reporting that Mrs Payne was refusing, "as a matter of principle", to disclose the names of the women who were at her brothel, "it is the same as you journalists not divulging the names of your informants," Mrs James said she was confident that changes in the law were now being considered.
This weekend, she said, prostitutes from Britain, France and the United States would be meeting to discuss the difficulties they faced from laws which made the act of prostitution illegal, but surrounded it with other laws which punish prostitutes and their families. Mrs. James argued that many women would not be prostitutes if they could earn better wages in other work.
We are extremely concerned that young people who do not have money of their own will feel that prostitution is the one way open to them to get it, she said.
That message was endorsed by Ulla Peyronnet, one of the French authors, who claimed that her government's failure to make money and jobs available to young people had already led to between 50,000 and 60,000 minors being involved in prostitution in France.
Mrs James said the collective was strongly opposed to legalizing brothels. "We don't want to be nationalized and we don't want assembly-line sex. We want a little enterprise." Some British local authorities have expressed interest in setting up legalized brothels, and West Germany already has some.
Prostitutes' Ourselves, edited by Claude Jolly, Falling Wall Press, 9 Lafford St, Old Market, Bristol BS2 0DH, £3.50.

Man accused of aiding boy to flee

A man aged 31 was granted bail until October 10 at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday charged with assisting a boy aged 10 to escape from a Roman Catholic children's home in Letham last Sunday.
The man denied that while acting with other persons at present unknown, he knowingly assisted the boy to abscond from "Marion House", a Roman Catholic children's home in Letham last Sunday.
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Calder One reactor to be restarted later this year

A nuclear reactor at Calder Hall, the world's first commercial atomic power station, in West Cumbria, will be restarted later this year after a five-year shutdown.
The reactor, Calder One, was put out of operation in March 1975. Since then it has been used to store radioactive fuel from the adjoining Windscale reprocessing site.
British Nuclear Fuels said yesterday that as it was catching up with its backlog, the spent fuel was being emptied from the reactor for reprocessing.
The reactor will be restarted in about the middle of next year, after three other reactors have been running successfully for 25 years, exceeding their original design capacity.
It has been disclosed that the Windscale fire which caused radioactive contamination and led to an 11-week strike by fitters last summer, meant that 150 tonnes of fuel, could not be reprocessed.
However, BNF said that by the end of the financial year in March it succeeded in reaching a reprocessed production target of 1,800 tonnes.
Mr Roy Pilling, general manager, said: "This is a most satisfactory outcome for the year and has played a considerable part in restoring confidence among our customers. In particular it was a significant factor in reaching agreement recently that some of the fuel stored in Calder Reactor One should be discharged preparatory to restarting the reactor later this year."
The state-owned company hopes to increase production of reprocessed fuel by 200 tonnes this year.

Training for foster parents sought

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent
Today's foster parents were caring for "yesterday's unfosterables", Miss Christine Reeves, director of the National Foster Care Association, said yesterday. Yet neither the social workers who arranged fostering placements nor the foster parents received adequate training for the task.
"It is a sad fact that there are many more courses available in car maintenance than there are in being a parent", Fostering was now recognized as much more than simply adding somebody else's child to your family. It was a highly skilled, extremely demanding task to take in a handicapped, emotionally disturbed, copped, emotionally disturbed, adolescent or delinquent.
Miss Reeves was introducing a new education scheme, financed by Barnardo's at a cost of £60,000 over three years, that it is hoped will lead to at least one social worker or fostering officer in each local authority becoming trained. They would then become leaders in training social workers and foster parents in learning more about the difficulties of fostering.
The scheme includes two courses developed from a similar scheme funded in the United States by the Federal Government and tested in 12 areas in the United Kingdom this spring. So far, more than 20 local authorities have shown some interest in the scheme and four of five leaders' courses planned for 1980 have been filled.
The London Borough of Redbridge has appointed Mrs Norma Gregory, a foster parent who took part in the test courses, as a leader for future courses. Mrs Gregory said yesterday that she had assumed before going on her course that fostering children when they were young would mean that they simply became part of her family.
"But the course made me realize how important it was to enable foster children to discover their own roots and family background, and I had not done that before," she said.
Mrs Gregory fostered two young sisters 14 years ago and subsequently adopted them. Since completing the course, she has deliberately tried to arouse their curiosity about their own parents and passes on information about the five other children she fosters.
The training materials produced are being used in Redford to help to assess potential foster parents. The association hopes that local social services departments will finance training for their own social workers and experienced foster parents, and that local further education, charities and workers' educational associations will set up courses.

European plan for heavier lorries attacked

By Our Planning Reporter
The European Commission was accused yesterday of seriously underestimating the likely damage to roads and bridges, and to sewers, gas and water mains, by its proposal to raise weight limits for heavy lorries.
Giving evidence to the European Parliament's transport committee in Brussels on behalf of the European Environmental Bureau, Mr Egon Haefliger, Walker said that the cost of the damage would exceed the benefits.
In Britain engineers had estimated that about £900m might have to be spent on strengthening bridges.
The commission is seeking to increase the limit to 44 tonnes. The bureau has suggested a limit of 32.5 tonnes, the maximum allowed at present in Britain.

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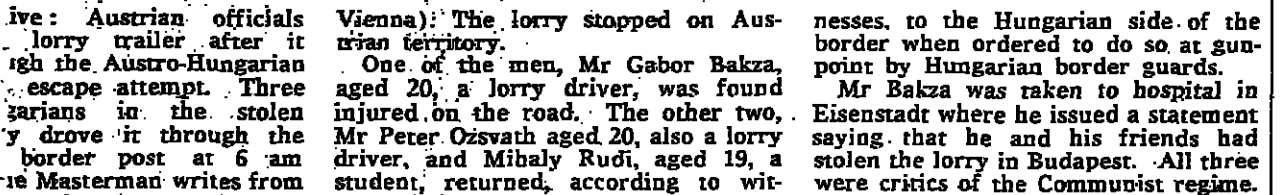
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Campaigning begins in Japan elections

Tokyo, May 30.—Campaigning began today for elections for Japan's Upper House of Parliament. Campaigning for the lower house will begin on Monday.

Being contested in the Upper House are 126 of the 252 seats. Fifty will be contested in the national constituency, in which candidates must consider the entire country as their constituency, and 76 in local districts.

The election will be on June 22, simultaneously with the Lower House contest, an unprecedented event caused by a no-confidence vote against Mr. Matsuzaki, Prime Minister. His Liberal Democratic Party needs to win at least 60 seats to retain a majority in the Upper House.—UPI

Appeal brings stiffer sentence

Peking, May 30.—A bank clerk who stole 80,000 yuan (about \$3,000) from the bank where he worked was given a suspended death sentence when he appealed in court here against a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment.

His fiancée who fled with

him, after the robbery to a honeymoon resort, had her sentence increased from five to 12 years. — Agence France-Presse.

noted for straining coalition loyalty, even indicated that an overthrow attempt by his party might not be out of the question.

"It is as certain as night follows day that the Liberal Party will be the senior partner in the coalition sooner or later. There's a very good chance of us becoming the senior partner after the next election," he said.

To which a Liberal back-bencher, who has been promising opposition to the Bill, added: "Relations in the coalition are going to be extremely strained. Until the Premier leaves or resigns or is otherwise disposed of, the back bench is not going to be happy."

Others in Australia would be led to see Mr. Bjelke-Petersen ousted. Except for extreme conservative Queenslanders who behave staunchly defended him, and a few who seem not to find him the amusing anach-

Still, while neither liberal Democrats nor conservative Republicans can be sure that their wishes will be met.

FBI hunt man who shot black leader

From Patrick Bregan
Washington, May 30

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has taken up the chase of the attempted murder of Mr. Vernon Jordan, a prominent black leader who was shot in Fort Wayne, Indiana, yesterday. Mr. Jordan, president of the Urban League, is out of danger, but seriously ill.

He was returning to his motel at about 1 am when he was shot in the back by a sniper snovelling for him on a grassy embankment overlooking the parking lot. Police, who at first thought the incident might have been the result of a domestic dispute, now say there was another motive.

The incident is reminiscent of the murder of Martin Luther King in 1968, who was slain in Memphis, Tennessee, standing in front of a hotel.

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...his opponents.
 ...the state do
 not vote for him or his party,
 such is the gerrymandering
 that it has been estimated
 that Labour could win as much
 as 55 per cent of the vote and
 still end up in opposition.
 Some of the Premier's
 more extreme comments
 have been considered
 outrageous and incredible. He
 has told voters that if they
 do not rid of their Labour M.P.s,
 they would get fair treatment
 from the Government.
 He blocked a Federal Govern-
 ment plan to eliminate
 landlessness among aborigines,
 saying that some of the aborigines
 were "political activists."
 He threatened to deny the
 outposts of Mount Isa, in the
 north-west, funds for a dam unless
 the National Party candidate
 was returned.
 And he openly loses his
 temper with those opposing
 uranium mining and publicly
 labels them "communists".

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Saturday Review

An hour later the guests stood on the river bank beneath the tulip tree. Mrs Spanners bustled about with cocktail food. Francis passed among them with a glass jug full of gin and vermouth, and Julia with a decanter of sherry. Mrs Anstey remained in her high-backed wicker chair.

Hands were raised against the evening sun, backs were turned on it as it came low across the lawn. Voices chattered, faces smiled. There were a dozen people on the lawn, including the inmates of Swan House and Mrs Spanners. Six cars stood on the cobbles in front of the house. In one of them a forgotten radio whispered, relating to no-one the everyday adventures of *The Archers*.

Francis was being a waiter tonight. Mrs Anstey thought: obligingly he had lost himself in the role, sustaining the demands of all these people he hardly knew. "Cox's," a man with a tanned face said, going on to praise at length this brand of apple, and then regaled her with Laxton's shortcomings.

Not paying attention, she next watched Mrs Spanners. It was silly that a cocktail party could not be given without her presence. The only real labour there ever was was the washing of glasses, which due to the woman's suspicious, intake of alcohol tended to end up broken. As well as which, she had a way of engaging the guests in quite lengthy conversations, retelling to them the gossip gleaned by her husband in the *Three Swallows* or mentioning Princess Margaret. "Who on earth is that extraordinary woman?" a stranger to the house had once enquired of Mrs Anstey.

Her glance passed from Mrs Spanners' painted face to the undecorated one of Father Lavin. It was a grey face, small and tidy above his clerical attire. The white tip of a handkerchief protruded from the upper pocket of his jacket. His black shoes gleamed. Without straining her eyes to peer at him Mrs Anstey knew all that, for the priest was never different. "Oh yes, yes," she heard him murmur, his soft Cork accent easy to pick out among the other voices. "Yes, I've always rather liked Sweet William."

A girl in a red dress, who had brought a whippet on a lead, laughed and chatted with a woman whose name Mrs Anstey had once been told but had not managed to retain. Beside them young Father Dawne was tall and long-armed, with a shock of pale hair falling into his eyes. Dr Tameguard was different with his social air turned on.

The voices clashed, fragments of conversation wafted easily to Mrs Anstey, for she had no trouble with deafness. Someone spoke of racing pigeons, enquiring if they were raced for gain, if betting took place. Most certainly they were, another voice replied. Breeding and gambling were an industry, the sums involved sizeable. Birds had been known to race from Estepona to Cheltenham, and there was laughter after a joke about a pigeon was told.

Such gatherings had been familiar to Mrs Anstey ever since she'd come from Anstey's Mill to live in the town. Voices and faces had changed with the years, but the essence that remained was similar. "No good whatsoever," was another verdict on another brand of apple, and then she noticed that the whippet had strayed from its owner's side and was rooting in a flowerbed. A long-jawed woman was making a point about money, that nowadays it was in the wrong pockets.

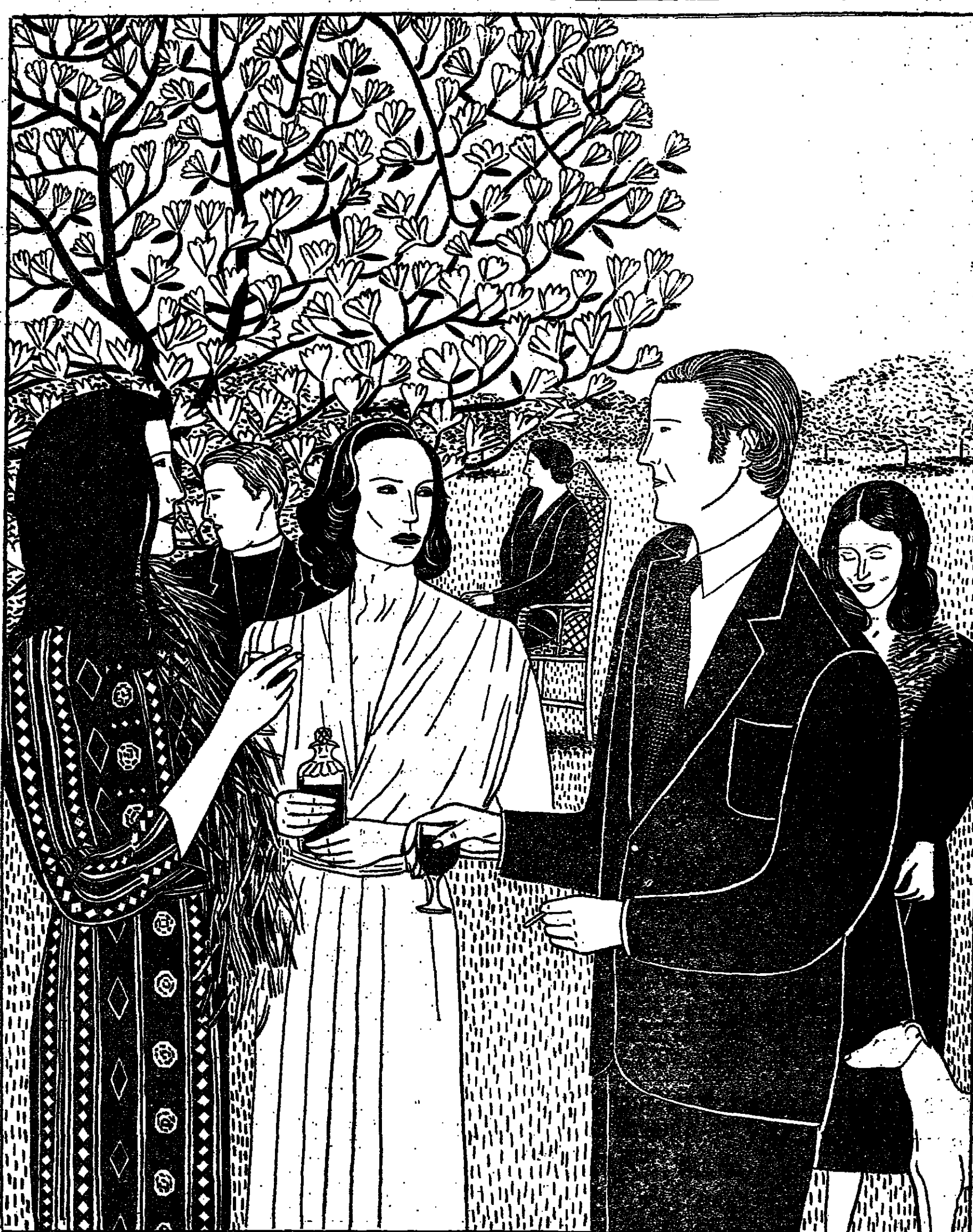
It was the Englishness of everything that hadn't changed. Mrs Anstey reflected, the leisurely standing about of the middle classes in evening sunshine, the Gloucestershire landscape that stretched away on the other side of the river. The owner of the whippet called her dog "Baloney!" she seemed to cry, her voice almost lost in the hubbub.

Mrs Spanners was swaying a little now. Julia was hastening to Dr Tameguard and his fat wife. Accepting more cocktail mixture from Francis, Father Lavin inclined his head in a sideways bow. Young Father Dawne was laughing.

Her long association with the Anstey family had caused Mrs Anstey to become used to priests. Her husband had regularly attended the Church of St Martin, in which the Anstey's had connexions that were pecuniary as well as religious. At Anstey's Mill there had been different priests in the past, and at Julia's convent there had been monks. Mrs Anstey had always managed to get on perfectly well with these spiritual people, respecting their views and their beliefs just as she had respected her husband's and still respected her daughter's desire to keep the Anstey's Catholic tradition going.

It was only that the whole notion of prayer, and of the son of a universal God made man in a miraculous way, seemed more than a little absurd. She thought so now, watching Father Lavin with his cocktail glass, yet conceded that he brought comfort and consolation into lives that needed them. And personally she counted him as a friend.

"Beauty of Bath of course," the men beside her said, after which the stream of information about apples ceased. The long-jawed woman came to talk to her, and then the owner of the whippet. Others came, too, a youngish couple who lived in



Paul Luth

A Cocktail Party

by William Trevor

someone's gate-lodge, the wife of a man who'd retired from a job in Africa, another man who appeared to be drunk. In the end she was left alone in her wicker chair while Julia and Francis saw the guests through the house and into their motor-cars, and Mrs Spanners clustered among the glasses in the kitchen.

Something worried Mrs Anstey, quite suddenly then, something formless, like a fragment from a dream: she couldn't establish what it was. She poked about in her mind, but could only find the same sensation of unease. Had it to do with the gathering on the lawn? Had it been there earlier? Had it possibly to do with the distant sound of Mrs Spanners' washing up in the kitchen, an elderly worry about breakages? It made her feel stupid that she could not track down its source. She closed her eyes, searching for it in the house she did not care for.

In spite of its bow-windowed facade, Swan House was always dusky and it seemed to Mrs Anstey as she tried to trace her way through its rooms that this dimness covered a multitude of sins. The Indian carpet and red-striped wallpaper in the drawing-room were so faded that they needed to be replaced, the springs of the sofa and several armchairs needed attention also. Only a set of Redouté roses, in slender mahogany frames, brought the room to life; like Mrs Anstey's jewelry they had been filched from the grasp of bailiffs.

The dining-room, low-ceilinged and green, was friendly; the hall was almost dark, its pitchpine staircase marching squarely out of it up to landings that were shadowy also. From the depths of other shadows blurred images appeared in Mrs Anstey's mind: a brown marble paperweight, brass candlesticks from the dining-table, the swan in its niche above the hall door, the portrait of her husband, seeming stern above an ornate clock on the drawing-room mantelpiece. The swan regularly became dis-

coloured and had to be repainted; her husband had not been stern; appearances were nothing. "We shall be happy here," her husband whispered, leading her through the rooms of the other house, the home of his family since 1548. "Hullo!" Julia said, and Mrs Anstey realised she had dropped off. It was darker than it had been, sounds no longer carried from the house. "How silly of me," she said, struggling to her feet. "Not silly at all, dear." "An extraordinary thing, you know. I thought that dog was called Baloney." "Well, isn't that rather strange?" "Yes, it is."

"Though I suppose it's just as odd to be called Mrs Spanners."

"You say it suits her."

"Oh, it does."

The journey to the house was slow, for after sleeping in the evening air Mrs Anstey had become stiffer than she usually was. Her two sticks paused from time to time while she rested. She could sense Julia resisting an instinct to help her on her way, for Julia knew she disliked it.

"Cheerio then, Mrs Fern-dale," Mrs Spanners called from somewhere in the dusk, causing Mrs Anstey to conclude that she'd decided it inadvisable to present herself for closer examination. "Cheerio, Mrs Anstey dear."

"Good night, Mrs Spanners," Julia replied, but Mrs Anstey said nothing. It was patronizing to be addressed familiarly just because she'd reached a certain age. It was patronizing to be called a senior citizen or an OAP, as if elderliness implied a desire for regimentation, the individual's spirit dead already.

In the drawing-room they were waiting for her, the lights not yet lit. Francis poured her a glass of sherry, and a conversation that had been going before her entrance was continued, about a film of the past called *Casablanca*. "A marvellous scene," Francis said. "Paul Henreid conducting the Marseillaise in the café."

Everyone except Father Dawne remembered the film. Mrs Anstey had seen it in Stratford-upon-Avon, talking Julia and a friend called Topsy Blythe out from the convent one weekend; Father Lavin had seen it in the Savoy in Cork. Julia had said that afterwards Topsy Blythe never ceased to sing *As Time Goes By*, and Mrs Anstey imagined that now Topsy Blythe, very tall with spectacles, striding between two rows of beds in a dormitory, singing the song from the film. It was at St Mildred's that Julia had begun to collect her game ducks. "You should be proud of your daughter, Mrs Anstey," the Mother Superior had once remarked in a challenging tone of voice.

She listened while Francis told Father Dawne the plot of the film. The other two talked about local events, among them the abandoning of plans for a new road less than half a mile from the town. There was a silence between Julia and the older priest when that subject was exhausted. Then, drawing her mother into the conversation, Julia said: "Diane has found herself the worst possible boyfriend, Nevil Clapp."

Mrs Anstey nodded. By all accounts, the little hairdresser had indeed made a preposterous choice and if a marriage took place she would discover her mistake within a week. Yet what girl alive would listen to her parents when they warned

her that the boy she loved would one day seek to entice her into the realms of corruption? How could her imagination stretch so that she heard his voice persuading her to take an interest in the handbags that came and went in the *Crowning Glory* Salon?

"Poor Diane," Julia said, causing Mrs Anstey to wonder how her daughter would eventually become involved in the disastrous relationship. Inwardly she frowned, although her face revealed no trace of this. Again she had the feeling that she was being touched by a fragment of a dream, that some instinct of her own was failing to communicate with her. Casting her mind back to the gathering beneath the tulip tree, she remembered the dog that appeared to have been oddly named. Was it something as little as that that was upsetting her? From close at hand she heard Francis's voice still retelling the plot of the film. The head of the lanky young priest stood out in silhouette against the dwindling light of the French windows. Now and again it nodded.

Quite a lot had happened in this room she didn't care for. Framed in gilt, the false likeness of the man she'd married was a lie that for more than twenty years been constantly alive in the room, presiding over everything. Here it was that she had read to Henrietta and Katherine the girls' school stories they had preferred to Hans Andersen and Grimm. Here she had learnt, one Tuesday evening, of the death of Roger Fendale in Germany. Nine years later, turning to smile at her from the bow windows, Julia had said she was going to marry Francis Tyte.

"I must go and see to things in the kitchen," Julia said now, and for a moment Mrs Anstey feared that the unease she felt had to do with the person Julia was and always had been: Julia concerned about the boyfriend of her hairdresser, Julia looking after Topsy Blythe, Julia who couldn't help being charitable.

Father Lavin rose and offered her more sherry, which she accepted since she had drunk nothing on the lawn.

"She's happy now," she conversationally said. "Julia."

"Yes, I believe she is."

A priest could not help loving a woman: muzzily the thought occurred and she wondered if it could possibly have to do with her elusive worry. During all the years she'd watched, Father Lavin biding from Julia the affection he felt for her, Mrs Anstey had lived quite securely with the knowledge of it: her sudden agitation was as unlikely to have been caused by it as by Mrs Spanners or the dog on the lawn. "Oh, most remarkable," the voice of Francis Tyte murmured, and immediately her intuition explained itself. Julia should not be interfering this man.

In Mrs Anstey's mind that statement was repeated, resounding as a simple fact. Yet only a few hours ago Francis had held out the *Hostia* test to her in the garden, and she had thought yet again how pleasant he was to talk to. Charming, he had helped with their guests on the lawn. Most important of all, Julia loved him.

"Yes, she's happy now," Father Lavin repeated, when minutes later they were all sitting down to saddle of lamb in the dining-room, while Francis's voice quietly continued, still speaking of the cinema of the past. And there was Julia's voice also, speaking to Father Dawne of something else. An old woman's unfounded fear was of course ridiculous, Mrs Anstey told herself, yet the silly worry continued, appearing to be even siller when she found herself thinking that Julia was marrying Francis Tyte in much the same way as Diane of the *Crowning Glory* was contemplating such a union with Nevil Clapp.

She didn't know why on earth that suddenly seemed so. Angerly she tried to push it all away from her, bringing up once more the subject of the strangely named whippet and names in general: Mrs Spanners' and Nevil Clapp's. Father Lavin explained that the choice of so bizarre a title for a dog was in-keeping with the vagaries of the animal's owner, and after that Father Dawne politely asked her how she would manage about Julia and Francis, were they in their honeymoon.

"Mrs Spanners has agreed to sleep here," she replied, refraining from stating that the presence of the woman in her house for the greater part of every 24 hours was something she anticipated with dread. At 81 one couldn't say a thing like that, any more than one could suddenly protest that a marriage should not take place.

"Yes, I'll be perfectly all right," she said instead. "We're lucky she can come." She forced herself to smile around the table and then listened when the talk turned to the Victorian murder case in which Francis was to play a part. He was to be an under-gardener, and while he spoke she endeavoured to fill her mind with the scenes he colourfully described. Someone called Constance Kent it was all about an adolescent girl who had cut a child's throat.

This extract is taken from *Other People's Worlds* by William Trevor, which will be published on June 19 by The Bodley Head at £5.95.

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**ELGAR FOUNDATION
CONCERTS 1980**
Patron: His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.
- **THURSDAY, 12 JUNE, at 7.30 p.m.**

DREAM OF GERONTIUS
DAME JANET BAKER
KENNETH BOWEN MICHAEL RIPPON
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA & CHORUS
Conductor : NORMAN DEL MAR
Sponsored by the GKN Group.

MONDAY, 16 JUNE, at 7.30 p.m.

THE APOSTLES

LINDA ESTHER GRAY ANNE COLLINS NEIL JENKINS
JOHN NOBLE CHRISTOPHER KEYTE JOHN TOMLINSON

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
WORCESTER FESTIVAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conductor : DONALD HUNT

Box. £1.75, £2.00, £2.25, £2.75, £3.00, £5.00 from Hall 01-369 6212.

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents
SUNDAY, 15 JUNE at 7.30

VIENNESE EVENING

Overture: Light Cavalry Suppa
 Waltz: *Artzt's Life* Johann Strauss II
 Mazurka: *Polka* Josef Strauss
 Symphony No. 31 in G minor: *Mazur*
 Rhythmic March Josef Strauss
 Waltz: *A Thousand and One Nights*
 Johann Strauss II
 Tik-Tak Polka Johann Strauss II

Slater's Waltz Waldteufel
 Hunting Polka Johann Strauss II
 Morning Fencer Waltz Johann Strauss II
 Fledermaus Quadrille Johann Strauss II
 Thunder and Lightning Polka Johann Strauss II
 Waltz: *Blue Danube* Johann Strauss II

NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: JAMES HOWE

Box. £1.25, £1.75, £2.25, £2.75, £3.50, £4.00 (01-589 8212) & Agents

PROMS 80

The BBC presents the 38th Season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts
18 July to 13 September

PROSPECTUS

On sale from 6 June at Newsagents, Bookellers and the Royal Albert Hall,
price 50p; or by post £1.25 (Cheque or postal order only) from BBC Publications,
PO Box 236, London SE1 5TH.

The BBC regrets that, because of production problems, members of the public
outside the London area may have difficulty in obtaining copies until mid-
June.

The Royal Opera House in association with
Scott Concert Promotions Ltd. presents
COVENT GARDEN CELEBRITY CONCERTS
TOMORROW at 8.00 p.m.

ELLY AMELING

Pianist: Dalton Baldwin

"Possessing a soprano voice which is perfectly focused on all levels, this great Dutch artist has the power to charm and deeply fascinate her audience." —Daily Telegraph, Prag, Czech Republic, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Debussy, Poulenc, Grandis, Gussmano, Turina.

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Tavistock House North,
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London WC1H 9LG.

GLC South Bank Concert Halls
General Manager: Michael Kaye

 Ticket reservations only: 328 3191 Mondays to Saturdays from 10am to 6pm. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays.
Information: 328 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have already been made: 328 2972. S.A.E. with postal applications.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL	
Today 31 May 8 p.m.	EVENING OF RUSSIAN MUSIC New Symphony Orch. Jan Gervais Colin Hartley, Chalka, Ruskak & Luzzilli: Raschmanov (tenor) Luzin: Scherzinger; Sofiaia Potomina Dance Relaxation tickets cancelled retail. £1. £2. £3. £4. £5. £6. £7. £8. £9. £10. £11. £12. £13. £14. £15. £16. £17. £18. £19. £20. £21. £22. £23. £24. £25. £26. £27. £28. £29. £30. £31. £32. £33. £34. £35. £36. £37. £38. £39. £40. £41. £42. £43. £44. £45. £46. £47. £48. £49. £50. £51. £52. £53. £54. £55. £56. £57. £58. £59. £60. £61. £62. £63. £64. £65. £66. £67. £68. £69. £70. £71. £72. £73. £74. £75. £76. £77. £78. £79. £80. £81. £82. £83. £84. £85. £86. £87. £88. £89. £90. £91. £92. £93. £94. £95. £96. £97. £98. £99. £100. £101. £102. £103. £104. £105. £106. £107. £108. £109. £110. £111. £112. £113. £114. £115. £116. £117. £118. £119. £120. £121. £122. £123. £124. £125. £126. £127. £128. £129. £130. £131. £132. £133. £134. £135. £136. £137. £138. £139. £140. £141. £142. £143. £144. £145. £146. £147. £148. £149. £150. £151. £152. £153. £154. £155. £156. £157. £158. £159. £160. £161. £162. £163. £164. £165. £166. £167. £168. £169. £170. £171. £172. £173. £174. £175. £176. £177. £178. £179. £180. £181. £182. £183. £184. £185. £186. £187. £188. £189. £190. £191. £192. £193. £194. £195. £196. £197. £198. £199. £200. £201. £202. £203. £204. £205. £206. £207. £208. £209. £210. £211. £212. £213. £214. £215. £216. £217. £218. £219. £220. £221. £222. £223. £224. £225. £226. £227. £228. £229. £230. £231. £232. £233. £234. £235. £236. £237. £238. £239. £240. £241. £242. £243. £244. £245. £246. £247. £248. £249. £250. £251. £252. £253. £254. £255. £256. £257. £258. £259. £260. £261. £262. £263. £264. £265. £266. £267. £268. £269. £270. £271. £272. £273. £274. £275. £276. £277. £278. £279. £280. £281. £282. £283. £284. £285. £286. £287. £288. £289. £290. £291. £292. £293. £294. £295. £296. £297. £298. £299. £300. £301. £302. £303. £304. £305. £306. £307. £308. £309. £310. £311. £312. £313. £314. £315. £316. £317. £318. £319. £320. £321. £322. £323. £324. £325. £326. £327. £328. £329. £330. £331. £332. £333. £334. £335. £336. £337. £338. £339. £340. £341. £342. £343. £344. £345. £346. £347. £348. £349. £350. £351. £352. £353. £354. £355. £356. £357. £358. £359. £360. £361. £362. £363. £364. £365. £366. £367. £368. £369. £370. £371. £372. £373. £374. £375. £376. £377. £378. £379. £380. £381. £382. £383. £384. £385. £386. £387. £388. £389. £390. £391. £392. £393. £394. £395. £396. £397. £398. £399. £400. £401. £402. £403. £404. £405. £406. £407. £408. £409. £410. £411. £412. £413. £414. £415. £416. £417. £418. £419. £420. £421. £422. £423. £424. £425. £426. £427. £428. £429. £430. £431. £432. £433. £434. £435. £436. £437. £438. £439. £440. £441. £442. £443. £444. £445. £446. £447. £448. £449. £450. £451. £452. £453. £454. £455. £456. £457. £458. £459. £460. £461. £462. £463. £464. £465. £466. £467. £468. £469. £470. £471. £472. £473. £474. £475. £476. £477. £478. £479. £480. £481. £482. £483. £484. £485. £486. £487. £488. £489. £490. £491. £492. £493. £494. £495. £496. £497. £498. £499. £500. £501. £502. £503. £504. £505. £506. £507. £508. £509. £510. £511. £512. £513. £514. £515. £516. £517. £518. £519. £520. £521. £522. £523. £524. £525. £526. £527. £528. £529. £530. £531. £532. £533. £534. £535. £536. £537. £538. £539. £540. £541. £542. £543. £544. £545. £546. £547. £548. £549. £550. £551. £552. £553. £554. £555. £556. £557. £558. £559. £560. £561. £562. £563. £564. £565. £566. £567. £568. £569. £570. £571. £572. £573. £574. £575. £576. £577. £578. £579. £580. £581. £582. £583. £584. £585. £586. £587. £588. £589. £590. £591. £592. £593. £594. £595. £596. £597. £598. £599. £600. £601. £602. £603. £604. £605. £606. £607. £608. £609. £610. £611. £612. £613. £614. £615. £616. £617. £618. £619. £620. £621. £622. £623. £624. £625. £626. £627. £628. £629. £630. £631. £632. £633. £634. £635. £636. £637. £638. £639. £640. £641. £642. £643. £644. £645. £646. £647. £648. £649. £650. £651. £652. £653. £654. £655. £656. £657. £658. £659. £660. £661. £662. £663. £664. £665. £666. £667. £668. £669. £670. £671. £672. £673. £674. £675. £676. £677. £678. £679. £680. £681. £682. £683. £684. £685. £686. £687. £688. £689. £690. £691. £692. £693. £694. £695. £696. £697. £698. £699. £700. £701. £702. £703. £704. £705. £706. £707. £708. £709. £710. £711. £712. £713. £714. £715. £716. £717. £718. £719. £720. £721. £722. £723. £724. £725. £726. £727. £728. £729. £730. £731. £732. £733. £734. £735. £736. £737. £738. £739. £740. £741. £742. £743. £744. £745. £746. £747. £748. £749. £750. £751. £752. £753. £754. £755. £756. £757. £758. £759. £760. £761. £762. £763. £764. £765. £766. £767. £768. £769. £770. £771. £772. £773. £774. £775. £776. £777. £778. £779. £780. £781. £782. £783. £784. £785. £786. £787. £788. £789. £790. £791. £792. £793. £794. £795. £796. £797. £798. £799. £800. £801. £802. £803. £804. £805. £806. £807. £808. £809. £810. £811. £812. £813. £814. £8

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL	
Today 4.45 p.m.	ENGLISH BAROQUE CHOIR & ORCHESTRA Leda Lovett (cond.) Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Graham 1414; Kilmister 1414; Cope 1414 £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00 English Baroque Choir
Sunday 2.45 p.m.	MURRAY PERAPHA (piano) Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Barratt, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Sunday 2.45 p.m.	ALDERBURGH STRING TRIO Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Monday 2.45 p.m.	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Tuesday 3.45 p.m.	LONDON CHORALE Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Wednesday 4.45 p.m.	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Thursday 4.45 p.m.	ROGER WOODWARD (piano) Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Friday 4.45 p.m.	ORCHESTRA OF ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQUARE Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Saturday 4.45 p.m.	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Sunday 2.45 p.m.	PIERRE LAURENT ARMAND (piano) Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Sunday 2.45 p.m.	QUARTET OF LONDON Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Monday 4.45 p.m.	ROGER WOODWARD (piano) Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Tuesday 4.45 p.m.	THE ROYAL OVERSEAS LEAGUE MUSIC FESTIVAL Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Wednesday 4.45 p.m.	THE GREAT FLYING SCOTSMAN Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Thursday 4.45 p.m.	ROGER WOODWARD (piano) Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00
Friday 4.45 p.m.	THE ROYAL OVERSEAS LEAGUE MUSIC FESTIVAL Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope Beechworth, Solist. G. H. Cope £1.80, £2.30, £3.00, £3.50, £3.00

PURCELL ROOM

1 June 10 p.m. W. 2	SONGMAKERS' ALMANAC Felicity Lott Yvonne Kenny Sarah Waller Philip Lannington Richard Jackson Graham Johnson Portrait in Song: Victoria Wood and Johanna Wofford Portrait in Song: 3 of the 4 of the Lind and one of the first great composers. SRS 3000
Monday 9 p.m.	ALEXANDER BAILLIE (retd) JULIAN DAWSON-LYVELL (piano) Bach Adagio from Organ Toccata in C: Schumann 5 Sticks in Voltaire. Op. 102: Strauss Sonata in F. Op. 6: Schubert Arpeg- gione Sonata: played by Grandios. Falls & Casade. 3000
Monday 9 p.m.	THEATRE RECITAL (piano) JANE MARSHALL (piano) Bach/Bosch (piano & piano) concert: Liza Fitzgibbon: Chopin 3 Piano Concertos: Liszt: Liszt: Liszt: Liszt: Liszt: Liszt: Liszt: Liszt: Satie Gymnopedie No. 1: obos sonata by Virafid. 3000 A Saint-Saens. 600, 300, 300 Worsfold Company of Musicians
Monday 9 p.m.	KOBING ENSEMBLE Lan Latham-conductor Mauri Serenade 25 2 flat for thirteen wind instruments K-361. Lan Latham-conductor for wind instruments. 3000 21.00, 21.10, 21.20 Inapan and Williams Ltd.
Monday 9 p.m.	ZITTA FINKELSTEIN (piano) Mauri Sonata in D minor Schumann Carnival. Op. 9 Mauri Sonata in D minor 21.00, 21.10, 21.20

Chevron Management

[illegible]

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

TONIGHT at 8 p.m.

**EVENING OF
RUSSIAN MUSIC**

Overture : Russian and Ludmilla **GL.**
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor **RACHMAN**
Scheherazade **RIMSKY-KORS**
Polovtsian Dances from 'Prince Igor' **BOR**
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 The Two Pianos of

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 GALA 10th ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

Popular programs including: CARMEN FANTASY; SWAN LAKE B&W
 WINGS OF SONG; Selections from MY FAIR LADY, STAR WARS
 LETHARGO; CAVALIERA (1954); THE WINDY CITY; THE WINDY
 WIDOW TOCCATA; SCHUBERT SERNADOS; CLAIR DE LUNE; SCOTCH
 VARIATIONS etc.

\$1.40, \$1.50, \$2.40, \$3.90, \$4.20, \$5.90 from Box Office (01-908-
 3191) and Agents, Noel Gay Organization.



TOMORROW at 7.30 p.m.
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
SIR CHARLES GROVES
SIR PETER PEARS

For details see South Bank paper
Box Office 01-928 3191

Philharmonia Orchestra
MUSIC DIRECTOR: RICCARDO MUTI

RICCARDO MUTI conduct:

Tuesday next 3 June at 8 p.m.

MURRAY PERAHIA

Rossini : *Sonata No. 4 for String Orchestra*
Mozart : *Piano Concerto in D minor, K. 466*
Bruckner : *Symphony No. 6*

Tickets: £1.40, £3.00, £5.70, £4.40, £3.20 ONLY.

Thursday next 5 June at 8 p.m.

HELEN DONATH, AGNES KALTA
AMERSONIAN SINGERS
Pergolesi: Stabat Mater
Cherubini: Requiem in C minor
Tickets: £1.50, £2.50; £2.50, £4.00, £5.50, £6.50

Sunday 8 June at 7.30 p.m.

KYUNG-WHA CHUNG, HELEN DONATH
MARGARET MARSHALL, ROBERT TEAR
PHILHARMONIA CHORUS
Mendelssohn: Overture Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage
Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto
Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 2, (Ryhm of Praise)
Tickets: £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20 ONLY.
Available from RFL Box Office 01-528 2410, and usual Agents

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 8.00 p.m.

SIMON RATTLE

conducts

Faure **REQUIEM** Janacek **GLAGOLITIC MA**

Leverne Williams, John Mitchinson, Annmarie Gursion, Jonathan Suss
Boy Chorists from Westminster Cathedral, Philharmonia Orchestra

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London, N. 9. 701-3630 6.25-11.24-hour service.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

ROGER WOODWAR

BEETHOVEN

The complete cycle of 32 piano sonatas
2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26 June

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WV ORCHESTRA OF ST. JOHN'S
 Van Wagon Management presents
FRIDAY NEXT & JUNE at 7:45 p.m.
Conductor JOHN LUBBOCK
Narrator ANNA FORD

RAVEL:	Le Tombeau de Couperin
PROKOFIEV:	Peter and the Wolf
FAURÉ:	Favens
RAVEL:	Woeber Goose Suite

84.30, 85.30, 82.10, 81.10 from Box Office (01-928 5141) & Agent

FRIDAY 20 JUNE at 7.45 p.m.
 The London Sinfonietta presents
The first London performance of

 H. K. GRUBER'S
FRANKENSTEIN!
A pen-demonium for baritone, choromniar and orchestra
\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 from Hall .01-228 3191; & Apt
PURCELL ROOM
Allied Artists Presents
MAHMUD MIRZA

star
Accompanied on tabla by ManikRao Popotkar
NORTH INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC
PURCELL ROOM, TONIGHT AT 7:30
Tickets: \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 from RPH Box Office (01-926 3191) & All
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Distant reverberation

It is hard to do otherwise his music; with its abundant spirits, its expressive and, its constantly startling

At the very end of May, 1940, on a fine clear evening I remember sitting in the assembly room of one of those innumerable prep schools that were clustered up the Sussex coast and possibly still do. I think my eyes were glowing over Kennedy's Latin Primer and I am sure that they were straying, whenever I thought the master wasn't looking, to the preferable view of sunlit playing fields outside. All at once there was a dull distant reverberation and the windows up and down the room shook discreetly in their frames. Everyone looked up and a whisper went round the room as if from a single source. "Get on with your work," the master said and went back to his marking, but his mind was no longer on it for, as I have since come to realize, he must have been a man of forty or a little more, the common reserve gap of twenty-two years between this and the last occasion; after a few minutes he was to be seen, chin in hand, staring bleakly over the wide lawns. For me, that was Dunkirk.

As time went on that name was filled out with photographs—some taken by soldiers on the beaches, appearing to be taken off. It all appeared immensely neat and orderly, but as if the scene were part of some surrealistic seaside holiday, the figures seemed like models of which I rather feared, (the time having moved from Kennedy to Virgil) might easily turn out to be one-way across the Stryx. And none of it seemed the least real, had heard about; but now Rüdiger and *Dunkirk* 1940 has done something to amplifying the picture once again.

This two-part commemorative documentary (produced by Alan Haycock), used out last Tuesday night before Conservative in formal narrative and interview, it was none the worse for that because the interviews, culled by Mr Haycock and Conrad Nicholson, of front rescuers and rescuers alike, were told without exception extremely vividly informative—to the point that Frank Windsor's part as narrator turned out very nearly superfluous. In many cases the contributors were permitted to tell their stories virtually uninterrupted; but now Rüdiger and sharp as diamonds with speech articulate to match as they conjured up what is missing from those old photographs—the movement, the confusion, the killing and with all that small islands of sheer ordinariness—games of football or cricket going on between the bombs. But when the bombs came down, one rescuer recalled part of a line of men

totally obliterated, then above where it had been densely filled with flying cars and arms and legs; dog cadavers also floating down the beach; a destroyer's magazine blew up, the entire ship simply disappeared—after the egg the sea as calm and even if it had never been. Instances of this sort were innumerable, but the grammars went beyond scenes of the evacuation by providing some context, hence which it took calling also the names of those at home who troops came back. To the Dunkirk may have it dull reverberation and a of excited whispering, majority were like the supervising prep: they only too well what it is and save the survivors generous and respectful come home.

By a more colour hardly more common than The British Seafront with seven stages of port voyage behind. My that the presenters were the same from one part next was coming to mind there was and I am that this is such a good I wonder if a single, ex voice might not have a necessary bridge. Another fident assertion from n review also needs to i figure less tentative endeavour to create an i of reality by having ac tate the spoken words dead (as opposed to s readings), while good for ence of sound, also man a way characteristic of il to create a curious se unease.

Of the two productions head in Capital's Fest Show Plays, Pugnation is cramped at 90 minutes adverts, although it b some good acting: Kennedy as Eliza com both as flower girl and as Ian Richardson every in overbearing man pl s Androcles and the Lion the Festival on a low note a dismal little play this i good lines, no good par the added disadvantage lion dancing with a m least radio spares you th that, but a decent; ca tion of our best musi amends, while as to p —the illusion process ad had the distinct imp that as the Christians we into the Colosseum, whic actually ended up was middle of the pitch at Hart Lane.

David V

Records

Old fashioned virtue

Back: Brandenburg Concertos.
Berlin PO/Karajan. DG 070
112 (2 discs); □ 3370 030,
£9.50.

Handel: 12 Concerti grossi, Op
6. Collegium Aureum/Majser.
London Muzo/WIC 153 59645.
47 13 discs, £12.50.

Handel: Six Violon Sonatas,
Gruniaux/Veyron-Lacroix. Philips
PSO 023, £3.75; □ 7313
023, £9.50.

Mozart: Wind Serenade KJ375/
Eine kleine Nachtmusik K525.
Music Fairy, L'Oiseau-Lyre
OL0.548, £5.25.

Monteverdi: Sacred Music.
Concerto Vocal. Harmonia
Mundi HM 1032-33 (2 discs),
£10.50.

Last month I began with chorals—authentic Handel and traditional church. Well, here we go again, but this time with original music: the Brandenburgs under Karajan, the Op 6 concertos from an "original instrument" group.

The Devil allegedly has all the best tunes; and the traditionalists, it sometimes seems, are the best players. The Berlin Philharmonic plays the Brandenburg Concertos imperially, and by no means on a massive scale; No 3 is done with solo strings, No 6 with solo violas (but, oddly, with cellos in place of the violas da gamba which specified with the instruction: keep the texture clear; here they are cloudy). The approach to tempo does however seem old-fashioned, and so is the treatment of instrumental sonatas. Listen for example to No 1, with its first three movements played with a heavily romantic quixoteness, and especially its minuet, paced as a dance for minotaur. But even the quick movements tend to move quite sedately. If there is a hint of virtuosity at the opening movements or finales here, then have missed it.

Simply as playing it is immaculate—virtuoso-violas in No 6, beautifully poised strings at all levels in No 3, a finely precise ensemble in No 2 (with an outstanding high trumpet), superb underlying high trumpet, superlative flutes (not recorders) in No 4 and cool virtuosity from Thomas Brandis in the finale, admirably clean harpsichord and piano playing in No 3, and some superb and controlled, surprisingly, Karajan as notes indicate, the movement of No 4, a doubtful concession to modern ideas of orchestral style. Certainly this set gives a good way beyond Karajan's earlier (1965) set of Brandenburgs; but there are some 20 other versions in the air, and if few of them are as imaginatively played still have communicatively played amount of vitality and delight in the music.

Vitality and delight are exactly what the Collegium Aureum records of the Handel-Brandenburg Concertos speak to. It is hard to do otherwise this music; with its abundant spirit, its expressive candour, its constantly startling

originality. Collegium A play what they call ap instruments, but what the surprising like modern instruments, the sound and articulation, they are less convincing some of their contempor original playing technique such matters as bowin vibrato. They do however effort to rethink the tempo, that are more there is intelligent oration, and in several mov the rhythmic structure interpreted to good eff like their ensemble play is respectable but not polished, and the over-all result is a far cry from The strength of the pe ante lies in the enthusias clearly lies behind them makes them as enjoyable in the catalogue.

Not much enthusiasm though, I fear, in my Handel record, where Gramercy plays some of the most blame him: some of sonatas, perhaps as mas four, are unlikely to Handel and are inferior. He brings more spirit observed, but the piece itself is hardly better. The record is really little ple

It does not however actual pain, like my next That early wind instra were hard to play in tune, one knows. But we did not a demonstration guide so r lessly convincing. The case for the recorder is more reader than a modern o not without interest for w tells us about Mozart's world; but I am not pret to believe that Mozart ac playing on this level, or v of levels.

The Monteverdi, "Co Spontaneous" (it is called o box) consists of motets for and two voices with con and sometimes a small i mental ensemble. Some example those from the V2 and the sacred parody of Lentino (Arminio, ave lian; the rest ought to be, less devotional texts ins Monteverdi, almost invari to flights of passion and it nation no less fervent than amorous music by which, I pose, he is chiefly knowl of them are florid in style tenderness of the line miss the sense of the text; other more austere, but still undercurrent of passion is for the hearing. They are formed here with an ur standing of the style that beyond the letter, deep inspi spirit of the music; René Ja the Belgian commentator, s with address Clough's Lentino (Arminio, ave lian; the spruce Luigi Nelson; her fresh, intensely mu voice and rapid messa; a unminged pleasure. Acc paniments are delicate and crest. These are really dis treasure.

Stanley Sa

Fred Emery on the prospects for today's special Labour Party conference

The May Day call some will ignore

Will Labour's end-of-month May Day call be received loud and clear by voters as the summer of an emergency? Or will the day of action at Wembley in today's special party conference turn out to be a big flop as was the TUC's?

All, obviously, will depend on how plausibly the party and its divided leaders can address themselves to everyday economic problems. These press desperately on all sides, especially on Labour's traditional supporters. Yet on the doorstep, so MPs and other canvassers have found, voters are resentful at Labour's apparent obsession with its internal wrangling.

If this division dominates the conference either because the party feels stalemated so long as Mr Callaghan leaves it unclear how long he wishes to remain leader, or because it cannot move forward while the ideological and structural quarrels remain unsettled, then May 31 could be as quickly forgotten in the country as was the last special conference.

That augury is especially unpromising. Held almost exactly five years ago, the last special conference came out clamorously for a "No" vote (over the wishes of the mainline party leadership) in the then forthcoming EEC referendum. The tremendous defeat then suffered by most of the left, who still predominate in the National Executive Committee, and their mainline union supporters,

when nearly 67 per cent voted "Yes" did not noticeably lead them to self-interrogation whether they had, after all, understood and represented the grass roots.

Today the EEC again intrudes. With the Government's latest unexpected advance on the EEC budget, the Labour left is not only being upstaged in the news it is also seeing some promising ground cut from under it. As Mrs Thatcher claims triumph in getting back most of the £1,000m Britain is having to pay out, and over several years at that, so the anti-EEC crusade fades as a good election issue in 1984.

We are not there yet. But we know enough of Labour's last EEC renegotiation to imagine how their leaders would be crowing had they brought back from Brussels the sums Mrs Thatcher has dared to turn down.

But this, of course, will not stop the party's presently dominant left-wing trying, legitimately enough, to wrench the party on to a course it persists in believing the grass roots are crying out for. Some of the supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn believed that they triumphed at the party's last full conference; that they had only to wait to see the various trade union conferences this summer further confirm the key "party democracy" reforms, they had secured.

Their suspicion that Callaghanite

reactionaries were progressing with a sort of counter revolution by having the same reforms reversed in time for the next party conference in key unions, such as the AUEW, is part of the motivation for this special conference. With Mr Benn having the final say today, after Mr Callaghan has opened proceedings, it is easy to see the conference ending up as another revivalist rally for left-wing activists.

Mr Benn has been making much of the unanimity with which the NEC agreed its document which is being debated today—*Peace, Jobs, Freedom*, which is subtitled "Labour's call to the people: How to stop the drift to catastrophe". Mr Benn is right, the NEC were unanimous. The document is a selection of past party conference decisions.

Still, when Mr Benn further speaks, as he did on BBC radio's *World At One* yesterday of the great significance of the party's going ahead with "100 per cent unity" he runs into instant ridicule from the party's centre and right wing. Prominent Labour MPs on the right proclaim it rubbish. Yet they are also near despair that Mr Callaghan allowed unanimity over the defence section in particular.

Can Mr Callaghan really stomach his party's declared refusal "to permit... deployment in Britain" of American Cruise missiles, when he raised no objection in the Commons

to the Government's announcement of such deployment?

"This great movement of ours" is of course bitterly divided several ways. It is doubtful if many MPs will be turning out at Wembley to be denounced and abused the way they were at Brighton last autumn. Mr Moss Evans, speaking for one faction in the union leadership, has already made it clear that he thinks the parliamentary leadership, and MPs generally, have been doing a poor job as Opposition.

He found it necessary to say, in his interview with *The Times* last week that it now needed showing that "there is a distinct difference between the Tories and the Labour Party". He wanted the TUC and Labour Party to be coordinated—a marvellous irony to many MPs who dub Labour's election defeat "an expensive education for Moss Evans", following his ardour in destroying the Callaghan pay policy.

You will not find an incomes policy in the NEC document, nor indeed any clear indication of measures that could revive Britain through the so-called alternative strategy. Calls for the usual increase in public expenditure, protectionism, extension of public ownership and "democratic planning" in industry. There is no mention of how the money is to be raised and a typical invocation, rather than assertion, is "with the right industrial strategy it must be

possible to achieve full employment".

It is a possibility that we shall have some very clear speeches today that will advance some new ideas, but I doubt it. The "broad church", as the Labour movement is often affectionately called by its devotees, is riven because none of the interpretations of the faith is being given with authority, and so fails to inspire beyond a narrow band of zealots.

Perhaps it comes back to the fact that Mr Callaghan is seen as lame duck leader. If any of his supporters believe that he will lead the party into the next election they are not saying so.

Indeed some of his former Ministerial colleagues, who much admired his managerial brilliance and his integrity in government, now wish he would resign quickly. They see nothing being settled, unless it be the further fragmentation into the hands of the left, until he goes. These new disloyalists accept that a new leader, such as Mr Denis Healey, or Mr Michael Foot, would not necessarily stop the struggle for power within the party. But it would give a new beginning, and a new legitimacy in which a new leader who looked to the next election could have the best chance of redefining the party, even reinspiring it.

An indication from Mr Callaghan today that enough is enough could make this a special conference with a difference. But do not count on it.

Sportsview



Morrie du Plessis: sporting heritage.

The loner at the top

Cape Town. So the afternoon dinner goes, a pool is a man who prefers girls to rugby. By inference the Springbok captain in Cape Town this afternoon, after a four-year break, South Africa re-enters major international competition in its favourite sport with the first match of a series against the British Lions. Their captain is Morrie du Plessis, the sixth generation descendant of French Huguenot settlers, with claims as the world's finest No 8 forward. He is also, I hasten to add, the proudest of proud fathers of a nine-month-old son, Jean-Pierre.

A quiet almost withdrawn man with those he does not know, Du Plessis finds the idiosyncrasy of his country an embarrassing burden. He stands 6ft 5in and has the lean, gangling figure of the young Gary Cooper. The few words he speaks come mostly from the side of the mouth. It is not too hard from his appearance to understand the origins of a schoolboy nickname, Girronk, still used by intimates, which inferred he looked like a giraffe and played like a donkey.

Few have been born more to the sporting purple: his mother captained South Africa at hockey; an uncle led South Africa at soccer; and his father, Felix du Plessis, was the South African rugby captain when they beat the All Blacks in 1949. Morrie du Plessis was born three months after that last triumph and he and his father provide the only instance of father and son Springbok rugby captains.

Like many another son of a famous father, the heritage was a nuisance to him. He outgrew his strength at school and took some mental and physical hammering at rugby as a three-quarter and full back. He much preferred cricket, an early indication that he would always be his own man. Cricket remained a prime interest when he first went to Stellenbosch University and he eventually played in the Currie Cup for Western Province as a fast-medium bowler.

By then, though, the Stellenbosch system, the pedigree, perhaps both, had asserted themselves. The rugby overlords had spotted the potential and knew the background. Cutting the story of a long, gradual progression short, the shrewdest rugby brain of them all, Danie Craven, is credited with converting him from what had become a lack of all to flanker and then to No 8 and in 1971 Du Plessis became the 101st Stellenbosch student to win Springbok colours.

There still remained doubters wary of a loner's attributes that seemed an affront to basic Afrikaner tenets that forwards should stick to forward play. Morrie du Plessis, from the start

Richard Stree

On equal terms at last, clever swine

This has been a good week for pigs. First there was the announcement that pigs are being trained to replace St Bernards for rescuing people buried under avalanches. In such circumstances one would welcome any sort of a storm. But it is persuasive that pigs with their sensitive snouts close to the ground and their reputation as truffle-hunters should be better at the job than shaggy Swiss dogs.

Then there was news of the American professor who takes pigs jogging for two miles every morning to test how the activity affects their physiology, which is closer to that of man than that of most other animals. Apparently the pigs paw the ground with enthusiasm while they wait for their morning trotters. Their jog will certainly be a more amiable sight than most of the joggers one sees pounding around Kensington Gardens in narcissistic solipsism and track suits of American universities to which they are not entitled.

In the experiments at Cornell pigs balanced their own diets going through different doors in turn for calories, vitamins and roughage. Lesser animals bolted all the food they first arrived at, giving themselves indigestion and dietary deficiency. The clever men at Cornell conclude that pigs rank for intelligence in the top

six families of animals, along with apes, dogs, cats, elephants, and (sometimes) man.

Perhaps at last we are beginning to rehabilitate the undeservedly scaly reputation of the pig, whose name is a byword among men for greed, uncleanness, sloth and other human vices. You will search a long time before you find a polite slang use of pig, swine, or hog. From the fashionable insult for a policeman (which in fact dates back to London thieves' argot of the seventeenth century) to the modern Australian slang for a prostitute, to be compared to a pig has seldom been a compliment. The proverb from a like a pig's tail, going all day and nothing done at night, to "buying a pig in a poke" are all sinister or uncomplimentary. Such catch phrases as the violent negative "in a pig's ear" (the euphemistic version) are rude. The literary quotations are generally unkind to pigs: "Some men there are love not a gaping pig," Edward Lear, A. A. Milne, Pigling Bland, and nursery rhymes do something to redress the balance with sympathetic or twee treatment of pigs; and the Empress of Blandings is one of the most majestic creations of twentieth century fiction, though her majesty does count in greed and grossness, the human frailties that humans traditionally project on to pigs.

We eat like pigs, pig together and stare like a struck pig. Pigs in clover are people we envy and who therefore do not behave themselves decently. The Master, Beauchamp, observed that one disadvantage of being a hog is that at any moment some blundering fool may try to make a silk purse out of your wife's ear. The ancient Celts held the pig sacred, because Zeus was suckled by a sow, in one version. The ancient Egyptians sacrificed pigs, because of their fecundity, at grand weddings.



An Orwellian view of the superior pig... Napoleon and colleagues startling Benjamin the donkey in the film *Animal Farm*.

But apart from them, man has gone for a Gadarene gallop on the back of his own whole hog of unjustified abuse of the gentle animal.

In fact, not propaganda, pigs are clean, not dirty. If you give them a separate place to sleep in they keep it far more scrupulously than dirty dogs or stupid horses. They wallow in mud not because they like being dirty but because they have no sweat glands and want to cool themselves. They are

often the best of mothers. Pigs are enchanting.

The origins of the pig are shrouded in mystery. A Chinese scholar estimated that his people domesticated swine around 2900 BC. At first they used pigs as scavengers. Then man discovered that pig's flesh was good to eat, and from there it was a melancholy journey to the Chicago stockyards where man claims to use everything but the pig's squeal. Perhaps man's rudeness about

the pig is based on subconscious guilt about bacon.

Orwell was right when he made pigs the animals closest to man, though at the time the comparison was taken as an insult to man. Maybe this week's news is the first blast of a new and more generous human attitude to pigs: maybe pigs will fly. Dogs is inferior; cats is superior; but pigs is equal.

Philip Hogward (sic)

A woman's work: is it ever done?

Despite the social progress of the past decade or two, the world apparently remains one vast male chauvinist piggy (see above), and the brutes, whose leisure to roil and shuffle in their trough is won by the sweated labour of the female, seem as reluctant as ever to lift a trotter to help.

The Worldwatch Institute, based in Washington and supported by the United Nations, asserts that women, in all developed and private foundations, issues regular reports on social and environmental issues of global significance. Their latest, *Women, Men, and the Division of Labor*, by Kathleen Newland, is out today and concentrates on the imbalance in women and men's work of each other and themselves, a near-

universal result of which is the tendency of the working woman to achieve not liberation but, simply, more work: what the author calls "the double day".

The reasons for this sad state of affairs, in which a woman is forced to work outside her home for money yet is still expected to take on the lion's share of the housework and child-rearing, are, doubtless, buried deep within the ancestral psyche.

It is a fact, for example, that nearly half the world's adult women are in the labour force—a category that excludes women who do only unpaid work at home. It is also a fact that "the sharing of un-

paid, household labour between women and men receives only a fraction of the attention given to equality in formal employment."

It is one of the ironies of this report that in the "formal" marketplace, the battle for equality would seem to be going very well indeed, at least in those countries that can afford it. Nearly a third of all low students in the United States this year are female, for example, as opposed to four per cent 15 years ago. Even in Sri Lanka, "the proportion of women among newly graduated doctors increased from five to 33 per cent between 1965 and 1975."

But: "The trend toward greater participation in paid labour on the part of women has not been matched by an increased involvement of men in unpaid work." Moreover, "middle-class housewives in modern, well-serviced homes still put in the long hours of household labour characteristic of women in more primitive circumstances."

Ms Newland suggests that it may be wrong to denigrate housework as something women should be freed from; maintaining the home is as much a contribution to the family's standard of living as cash income. "The importance of this kind of daily

labour is underscored by the findings of an ILO (International Labour Organization) study in Upper Volta."

ILO staff workers there observed that family nutrition deteriorated during the rainy season, when nutritional needs were highest, because the adult women were too exhausted from agricultural work to cook. The major constraint on adequate nutrition at this time of year was not the food supply but the supply of female labour.

The conclusion is that governments cannot really hope to legislate arrangements made in the home between husband and wife; but press-

ing on with the battle for full equality in the marketplace may bring true domestic equality as a side-effect.

Women's longer hours of housework are often viewed by both them and their mates as justifiable compensation for their smaller financial contributions to the family. If this economic obstacle to equality can be removed, other seemingly immovable cultural obstacles may, over time, yield with surprising grace.

Women, Men, and the Division of Labor, Worldwatch Paper No 37, Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, \$2.

Tony Samstag

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D. H. Lawrence, back at the ranch

Letter from New Mexico

In an old, down-at-heel log cabin ranch, in the remote Sangre de Cristo Mountains of New Mexico, a remarkable assortment of people will gather this summer to read poetry, lecture, hold tutorials, act and sing in an extraordinary tribute to D. H. Lawrence.

An eclectic crew, of literary personalities and actors including Allen Ginsberg, Alan Bates, Alan Sillitoe, Dustin Hoffman, Trevor Howard, Elizabeth Taylor, Diana Rigg, Boris Lancaster, Professor Richard Hoggart and composer Patrick Garland will be gathered to celebrate the centenary of Lawrence's birth.

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of Lawrence's death and the New Mexico celebration is the brainchild of Anthony Branch, a British businessman who lives in Taos, and London-based Shakespearean actor Tony Church, who has recruited the formidable lineup of actors, poets and scholars to mark the event. The finale of the July 16-20 festival will be a ball in which guests will dress as Lawrence characters.

Lawrence moved to Taos, the "ranch" (sic), in 1925, and lived there until September 1925. Taos is best known for its hang-loose lifestyle, its drug culture, its Indians, artists and abode-dwellings. Almost a third of its 3,500 population are Indians.

the most," said Mr Branch, and in fact in Harry Moore's biography, *The Priest of Love*, Lawrence waxed enthusiastically about the big New Mexican country. "For a greatness of beauty I have never experienced before," he wrote. "The vast amphitheatre of lofty, indomitable desert sweeping round to the ponderous Sangre de Cristo Mountains on the east, and coming flush at the pin dotted foothills of the Rockies. What splendour!"

The place, said Lawrence, was to become "the greatest experience from the outside world that I have ever had."

Although the reference books say that Lawrence is buried at Venice in France, Mr Branch says his last resting place is in fact in New Mexico.

Soon after Lawrence died in 1932, according to folklore, his widow, Frieda arrived in Santa Fe clutching his remains in an urn. She was worried that the local people would not accept the body, so she hid it in a secret place.

Lawrence's remains were buried in the ranch land, would try to steal Lawrence's remains. "So she hid them with concrete to build the Lawrence shrine," a somewhat unprepossessing structure erected just a few steps from the log cabin where he wrote and lived interminably and skilfully his cow-

not a terribly creative period in Lawrence's life, though he supposedly wrote *St Maud*, part of *The Plumed Serpent*, and *The Woman Who Rode Away*, plus several essays and articles.

It was more of a watershed for him," said Mr Branch. "The organizers of the festival had planned the whole thing on the sprawling Lawrence ranch, which is 17 miles from Taos."

"But the place is still quite primitive and for the conference we would have had to pave roads, bring in water and electricity and other amenities," Mr Branch explained.

Indeed the ranch is still a primitive place. The 90-minute drive from Santa Fe to Taos skirts incredible mesas of purple, pink and rust coloured sand under an enormous sky in which clouds look as if they have been hung for effect by some ambitious set designer. Taos is a round-up, scruffy little town that never- theless has its tiny streets packed with galleries, artists' studios and potteries. All of which has caused it to be dubbed "San Francisco with dust."

Twelve miles further north on Highway Three a sign points to the hills. The road suddenly becomes a dirt track that winds five miles into the picturesque Taos Valley. In rainy weather the path becomes a quagmire.

Frieda bequeathed the place to the University of New Mexico, who now run it as a horse ranch. In this home in the saddle culture D. H. Lawrence is very definitely a second banana.

"There are no postcards, no cups of tea and no organized tours," says Mr Branch. "If the foreman is in a good mood and not in his cups he might show you Lawrence's writing room—but don't bet on it."

The ranch has sometimes been used as a writer's retreat with visitors staying in log cabins in the grounds. Its simple accommodation does not deter playwright Tennessee Williams from spending some time there in 1972. He is expected at the festival.

Outside the Lawrence cabin on a white picket fence hangs a large, indecipherable weatherbeaten sign that reads, "Shrine". Up a steep hill nestled in a gully sits the tattered white chapel, so small that eight people would make the place overcrowded.

There is a stained glass window but the winds and rain and hot summer sun have taken their toll. On the roof of the shrine is a carved wooden phoenix. But most of its feathers are missing.

Back in Taos there are other relics of Lawrence's stay. The huge adobe estate of the indomitable Mrs Dodge is now a private school. Elizabeth Taylor's brother Howard lives next door. Miss Taylor will read



D. H. Lawrence: the place he loved.

series of readings to be held at the shrine. But most of the activity will be centred on the rather more elegant Greer-Garson Theatre (capacity 500) and the spectacular Paolo Soleri Theatre in Santa Fe.

In a way Taos is the perfect place for a Lawrence festival. It has always been a haven for non-conformists, rebels and experimenters of all kinds.

In the Sixties it was a hippie and drug centre. Now it has a "laid back" bohemian lifestyle and, as befits its south-west setting, it has more than a touch of the frontier about it.

It is a harsh place which has never lost its rough edges. Mr Branch notes that the rare violent deaths (three times the national average. Recently, he recalls, a man killed his

cause the man's dog kept awake at night.

Here people still can drop out and pretend they're writing masterpieces," says Branch. "Taos attracts those who have rejected normal living. But it does not have the glamour of Aspen or Telluride."

Unemployment is double average at 14.7 per cent. Alcoholism is deep rooted.

The climax of the Lawrence celebration will be the "although Mr Branch explains I prefer to call it a bonfire" where a huge pile of old clothes, books and records will be burned.

"No festival for D. H. Lawrence would be complete without touch of controversy, and one has provided it," says Branch. "But some people are quite conservative and have been widely objected to want to keep it's been in this Lawrence tradition know he would have loved it."

Ivor Da



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COMMUNITY'S VICTORY

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Testing time for monetarism

From Professor R. A. Hayek, FBA
Sir, There is no such contradiction between Mr. Rees-Mogg's simplified formula about the relation between changes of the quantity of money and changes of the price level and recent events as Mr. Godley (May 24) suggests. It is an experience as old as inflation itself that when it accelerates prices begin to rise faster than the quantity of money.

This is readily explained by the circumstance that as further increases of prices come to be generally expected, people try to reduce their cash holdings and the consequent increase of the "velocity of circulation" magnifies the effect on prices.

Anglican reservations about Rome

From the Reverend John Stott
Sir, I note with surprise that nobody has yet written to me in response to your Religious Affairs Correspondent's article on May 12, "Comings to terms with the Roman Catholic Church". His mood of euphoria, almost of triumphalism, is understandable just after the Liverpool Pastoral Congress, but its wisdom is questionable.

I am one of those Evangelical Anglicans who would be "upset" by the growing strength of Roman Catholicism. He is right. We are, but not for the reasons he gives. It is neither that we are "jealous" because the Pope is more newsworthy than the Archbishop of Canterbury (the comparison is illogical), nor that we resent our "ancient suspicion and hostility" towards Rome (for we have been among the most willing to engage in theological dialogue with Roman Catholics).

It is only through recognition of the Holy See, not the Vatican, that the continuity of Papal sovereignty is explained. The Holy See was destroyed in the debellatio of 1870, and the Vatican City State not constituted until 1929.

Secondly, the laudable aims of those who told Mr. van Straubenzee they "were trying to strip the Papacy of its asserted temporal power, the better to concentrate on its undoubted spiritual strength" are ill served by devaluing Papal diplomacy. Plus ça change, plus ça change.

Desecration of war graves

From Mr A. S. Laing
Sir, Everyone must share the anger and distress expressed in Miss Mary Gallant's letter (May 24) about the desecration of the headstones marking the graves of 23 Canadian Jewish soldiers in Breteville-sur-Laize war cemetery in Normandy. But the facts are not quite as she understands them.

In the two world wars nearly 600,000 British and Commonwealth soldiers, of many faiths and races, died in France. In its task of looking after their graves and monuments, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is assisted in every way by the French authorities and by the people of France who do not forget why these men died in their country.

AFRICA WATCHES MR MUGABE

government is now 'price' for its 'predator' decades of neglect and for the aspirations of Africa's Coloured. The time when the 'time' friends more, time since they came in 1948 they find faced with the 'of a community on y should have been unt for support. The are more Africans—; culture and, indeed, i they are black, but i themselves over the g driven inexorably sale opposition to the .government. It may to reverse the trend, Mr Botha's constitu- y to give them some, y in the 'country's an attempt to do so, 'Soviet' riot in 1976, 'seemingly' founded on 'of a whole range of 'vances, arising from the boycott of classes d pupils and students far more than their unhappiness with a 'educational system, est has now spread to 'ack you as well, in. is. Inevitably, protest 'ave gone further than cott. There has been and there have been the hands of the police, too soon to speak of 'weto, but many of the is are there, and it r many of the ghastly 'that event have re-learned. One of the

consequences of the Coloured boycott has been to bring the Church back into direct confrontation with the Government. The arrest and charge of more than 50 clergymen, white and black, and including two bishops, can hardly help to defuse the tension.

It is no accident that the intensification of public protests against various aspects of apartheid, including those by religious leaders, have manifested themselves soon after the unexpected and, for the whites, frightening victory of Mr Mugabe in Zimbabwe. What happened there has given the disadvantaged races of South Africa new hope, and enhanced confidence in the justice of their demands and in the inevitability that they will ultimately have to be conceded. The government is clearly unsure of how to cope with this new outburst of pride and fervour.

Mr Mugabe's accession to power was depressing, too, for South African hopes that control of Namibia would not pass into the hands of Swapo when, eventually, free elections were held. The South African government's attitude has already been indicated by its lukewarm and equivocal reaction to the latest United Nations plan for the region. The government may now be tempted to engage in an elaborate, time-wasting exercise, on the basis that if Mr Mugabe should come unstock in Zimbabwe, South Africa's hand in the negotiations for the future of Namibia would be strengthened. That is the way the South Africans might see it. They should bear in mind, however, that delaying

tactics have a habit of rebounding against their perpetrators. The confusion and uncertainty within the Nationalist party is not helping Mr Botha in his genuine attempts to find a way out of his many dilemmas. At present, he is unable to go as far as he and some of his colleagues would want, and the result has been that his proposals, such as that for constitutional change, are being rejected by the ethnic communities as being too little and too late. It may be that the party will have to split in the relatively near future. There seems increasingly little common ground between those, like Mr Botha himself, who have drawn at least some correct conclusions from the events of the past few years in southern Africa, and those whose reactions to what has happened around them seems inevitably destined to drive them back into the larger.

South African whites, and especially Afrikaners, are watching every move of Mr Mugabe and his government with trepidation and an element of ambiguity. In some ways they want him to fail, or at least make it difficult for the whites to keep on living there, so that they can contest any moves within South Africa towards one man one vote by pointing to the 'failure' of Zimbabwe. At the same time it is in their interests to have a peaceful and stable country on their northern borders, even if that leads to demands for a similar political structure in the Republic. The next few months will be among the most important ever faced by the government and people of South Africa.

could not have it both ways. Contrary to the aged and oft-repeated joke, "Fog in the Channel; Continent cut off", the Conservatives—to speak only for my own party—understood perfectly the problems of continental and British farmers as the crops grow near to harvest without an agreed budget to meet at least a part of the year's inflation.

Basis for vocational training

From Mrs J. Boltingbroke
Sir, The Principal of the Reid Kerr College is right when he asserts (May 28) that perhaps 80 per cent of school children learn best when they do things, especially learning manipulative skills. Those responsible for the education of serious generations know this, and acted on it. About 20 per cent of children were given an academic education, and secondary schools for the remainder concentrated on the acquisition of useful skills, plus basic literacy.

The pupils in secondary schools left when they were age 14 or 15, to go to work, or to continue their practical education at work, often in a "master-pupil" situation, or as apprentices. The value of these earlier systems was that it gave young school leavers a sense of identity and purpose, and the cost of their continued learning was borne by their employers, who saw to it that materials were not wasted, and that their young employees came to work, and did not waste their time, because their output was needed. Also it was easier for employers to dismiss unsuitable employees.

The situation is much more critical today. The nation needs lots of skilled technicians, able to utilize new technology, as well as people with more traditional skills. Technology does not happen in schools, so reaching technology becomes just another example of reading and writing about a technology. What a technology teachers can do is to teach their pupils basic mechanics, physics and electronics, and then let their pupils leave to work in industry. Dr Rhodes Boyson should pursue the idea of a minimum standard for school leavers, which when attained, means pupils are free to leave, irrespective of age.

If Colleges of Further Education could educate, in the broadest sense, young people who had started work early, and then chose to learn, our society would benefit greatly, and it might bring some savings in the education budget.

Vatican's diplomatic status

From Monsignor J. B. R. Loftus
Sir, Mr van Straubenzee's letter (May 28) provides the opportunity to correct two popular misconceptions about Papal diplomacy. First, diplomatic relations are not entered into with the Vatican, but with the Holy See.

Secondly, the laudable aims of those who told Mr van Straubenzee they "were trying to strip the Papacy of its asserted temporal power, the better to concentrate on its undoubted spiritual strength" are ill served by devaluing Papal diplomacy. Plus ça change, plus ça change.

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Releases from Broadmoor

From Mr Peter Thompson
Sir, Ronald Sallies, hideous as his offences have proved to be (report May 24), is as much the victim of the "madness" as Dr Edgar Udwin—Sallies' former psychiatrist in Broadmoor Hospital.

In 1974 I gave evidence to the Butler committee, protesting that the committee was not, as the public supposed, acting against the "madness" of Broadmoor, but against the conventional treatment of patients in the four top security hospitals (namely Broadmoor, Rampton, Moss Side and Park Lane).

Had the Butler committee pursued this theme all would have learnt that the treatment in Broadmoor (for example individual and group therapy, ECT and chemotherapy) did little more than stabilize the patient to a point at which the patient's own self-awareness took over. In essence, Broadmoor has no magic cures.

If the dividing line between detaining a patient for his natural life and discharging him on humanitarian grounds, with risk to the public, is too fine, then a magic cure or two—an urgent review of treatment is essential.

Doctors' pay award

From Dr R. A. Keable-Elliott
Sir, People's memories are very short. In 1977 there was incontrovertible evidence that the pay received by general practitioners was far behind that of comparable professional groups, and at a time when militancy was in the air various suggestions were made. Should we withdraw from the NHS? Should we ban so-called overtime? Should we seek a probably spurious productivity deal? Should we join (an irony here!) a day of action when no routine medical services would be provided?

All this was eschewed for the vastly more temperate line of foregoing what was immediately due to us in favour of payment later, when the nation could better afford it. This was recognized both by the Labour Government in office and the Conservative Party in opposition, as a conciliatory policy giving time for our members to make adequate provision to pay us, in the years ahead, the money the independent Review Body felt we deserved.

Now that we have belatedly caught up in financial terms with other professions, we surely deserve thanks for our forbearance in the past, rather than criticism for our alleged cowardly today. Yours faithfully, TONY KEABLE-ELLIOTT, Chairman, General Medical Services Committee of the British Medical Association, Peels, Heston, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, May 24.

From Dr D. L. Mitchell
Sir, Mr Anthony Barker finds the recent pay award to doctors vulgar (Letter, May 24). I hope that Mr Barker, who is a consultant, will excuse this house surgeon's vulgarity in gratefully accepting an increase in his weekly wage which at £80, is not so far out of line with those of the steelmen and the other groups whom Mr Barker describes as lowly-paid. Yours faithfully, D. L. MITCHELL, 6 Halford Court, Hartlepool, Cleveland, May 24.

Other name

Edward Mill
New York restaurant rich refuses to change its name of a deplorable and, temporary situation? (London May 29), is markedly wrong in the great budget to meet at least a part of the year's inflation.

And we sympathized with the view of the majority that if there were to be a stalemate on the Council, on the Parliament's proposals, the Commission and Parliament had to do their best to keep the show on the road. The Parliament has a treaty obligation after undue delay by the Council, to call on it to respond. In doing this, it does not "beg on its knees".

But there is a British interest. The British contribution is grossly unfair and for the sake of future Community accord, this very real sore simply has to be healed. So we could not vote, ahead of the next Council meeting, for a completely unbalanced resolution which conceded the farm price side of the proposed Luxembourg compromise and adjourned the problem of the British contribution sine die.

And we regret that we made Mr Berghmans, Liberal Party very angry in calling for a quorum on sheep meat. But this proposal had also, quite against our will, become one side of the Luxembourg proposals.

It has not been easy to clear the fog in the Channel and persuade our wealthy European friends that there really is a British problem which is not of our own making. We were excluded from the Community, contrary to the provisions of the Treaty, for 12 vital years and during that time the growth of their per capita national product and the cashflow and investment of their industry was 50 per cent higher than ours. When we entered, their investment and output per worker was

50 per cent greater. The oil crisis and recession since we entered have prolonged the imbalance in our trade and now on top of that we are asked to pay over a further £1.1bn a year and rising.

In praise of hymns

From the Reverend Canon C. V. Taylor
Sir, At the annual conference of the Hymn Society of Great Britain and Ireland, held at Exeter (July 22-24), the Dean of Worcester will be speaking on The Place of Hymns in Contemporary Liturgies. It is hard to think that he will follow Professor Brett (in his article May 24) in completely passing over what is generally referred to as the hymn explosion, which began some 15 or 20 years ago, and still continues.

Every branch of the church in this country has taken advantage of the remarkable and largely unexpected development and has thereby been enabled to compile its own supplementary collection of hymns, drawing fully upon these new and ample resources. (One such collection, published late in 1969, has sold over one million copies.)

Prohibited marriages

From Mr J. F. Dare
Sir, At breakfast this morning my stepdaughter and I listened with growing fury to the edited recording of the debate in the House of Lords yesterday on the personal Marriage Enabling Bill sponsored by Lord Lloyd.

We are one of the dozen or so couples in this country related by affinity who wish to marry but are prevented from doing so by the prohibitions in the Marriage Act, 1949. We learned that the cost to the couple on whose behalf the Bill was presented is estimated at £1,000. Even if we had £1,000 to spare, nothing would induce us to spend it for the privilege of having intimate details of our private life picked over by their Lordships in public debate, and later in the Commons, so that it may be decided whether or not we were suitable persons to be given a special dispensation to marry. How dare they have the arrogance to make it upon themselves to judge whether a particular couple may or may not marry on the basis of their particular circumstances or conduct?

Forest fires

From Mr W. E. Matthews
Sir, I read with interest your recent correspondence in regard to "sprucing up the hillsides". Apart from the aesthetic objections raised by your readers, it has recently been demonstrated how easily conifers catch fire.

In some parts of Germany they separate conifer plantings with significant areas of deciduous trees. Apart from being visually more agreeable, hardwoods make a very efficient fire break. They are also a barrier against disease and help maintain a balance of nature. With the loss of the elms they may eventually make a profit and that, Sir, in this day and age seems to be the measure of all things.

More Russian

From Mr Adrian Room
Sir, When nine years ago the Russians published a dictionary of new words in their language you were good enough to allow me to quote (in my letter of November 2, 1971) some words that they had borrowed from English.

A somewhat similar dictionary has just appeared in Moscow giving new words and expressions noted in the course of 1977. Perhaps your readers may be interested to learn of some of the borrowings from English recorded that year. They include baring (bussing), lippi (yippy), kriketiz (cricket), blyez (blazer), briefing, interfez, pornobiznismen, seks-shop, tabloid, mass-media, kserokopirovanie (Xeroxing), sketchnoy (also translated as trottiary sporfer, corresponding to the American "sidewalk surfer") and supermen (superhuman).

Worcestershire are cornered but survive

to survive

with his leg breaks but Derbyshire reached their target with an overthrow after the New Zealand batsmen had been dismissed in two runs. Hampshire are now firmly anchored in bottom place.

Nottingham

The Indian Test player Dilip Doshi had his former Nottinghamshire colleagues in trouble against Warwickshire at Trent Bridge. Doshi's batting cost him a run at the cost of just 20 runs in 15.1 to 0, as Nottingham slumped to 86 all out in their first innings. Three of those, successive runs in the over as the home side lost five wickets for three runs.

Warwickshire, who declared their first innings at 252 for nine, earned their follow on, but Nottinghamshire safely negotiated the final hours of play. Todd hit 51 before becoming Doshi's fifth victim. Doshi's last over, in which Nottinghamshire forced a draw as they reached 162 for three at the close.

Leicester

Leicestershire's spin bowlers almost clinched victory after tempting Gloucestershire with a sporting declaration. They sent the visitors' batsmen to the pavilion minutes after half century from Brian and Titchard and 41 in 10 from the Gloucestershire batsmen. Including two sixes, had pushed the declaration total to 224 for four.

The Gloucestershire openers, Stovold and Sadiq Mahmood, were dismissed by the spinners rightened their grip and the Leicestershire fielders crowded the bat. At the close Gloucestershire had struggled to 97 for seven.

Tomorrow

JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE (2.00 start)
Gloucestershire v **Nottinghamshire**; **Gloucestershire** v **Warwickshire**; **Gloucestershire** v **Leicestershire**; **Warwickshire** v **Gloucestershire**; **LIVERPOOL**: **Lancashire** v **Warwickshire**; **Warwickshire** v **Gloucestershire**; **Warwickshire** v **Leicestershire**; **TAUNTON**: **Somerset** v **Warwickshire**; **Warwickshire** v **Gloucestershire**; **Nottinghamshire** v **Middlesex**; **BRISTOL**: **Gloucestershire** v **Warwickshire**.
TOUR MATCH: CANTERBURY: Kent v West Indians (1.00 to 7.00).
MILTON KEYNES: **Gloucestershire** v **Warwickshire** v **Leicestershire**.

Gavaskar's resistance delays Surrey

[illegible]

Lancs y Glamorgan

[illegible]

For the record:

Cycling

MILK RACE: Fifth stage: 111 miles from Malvern to Aberystwyth—101 miles in 2 hours 54 minutes. 1. J. Jenkins (GB); 2. R. Gale (GB); 3. N. Martin (GB); 4. C. S. Soukhovitskiy (USSR); 5. A. Milchenko (USSR).

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Personal
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Steep fall in US indicator points to deeper recession

From Frank Vogel
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, May 30

A steep fall in the American Government's composite index of leading economic statistics for April has led to speculation that the recession will last longer and bite deeper. The drop of 4.8 per cent is the sharpest since the index was first compiled in 1967, and follows a 2.1 per cent fall in March. The index is widely viewed as a useful guide to future United States economic trends.

The previous sharpest fall was 3 per cent in September, 1974, just before the American economy deteriorated into the worst recession in more than three decades.

The breadth of the recession is reflected in the fact that all 10 separate indicators that form the composite index moved into the negative in April. The indicator that measures layoffs in manufacturing worsened considerably.

The government will release May unemployment figures on Friday. These may well see another large rise, after the gain in the rate last month to 7 per cent from 6.2 per cent.

New Department of Labour figures show that initial claims for unemployment benefit rose by 617,000 in the week ending May 12, by far the highest weekly increase recorded.

The weakening of the economy is continuing to soften interest rate levels. Many banks, including Citibank and Manufacturers Hanover Trust, cut their prime lending rates today to 14 per cent. Moves below this level seem certain next week.

Dr Courtney Slater, chief economist at the Department of Commerce, said the figures clearly boded a steep decline in gross national product (gnp) and industrial production this quarter, but he suggested they did not tell much about more distant economic trends.

Dr Slater added that the recent moderation in the inflation rate and in interest rate levels were preparing the ground for the economic decline to level off and for recovery to begin.

Many economists argue that business stock levels have been kept quite low over recent months, and this is a good reason for suggesting that, after some significant adjustment, the economy will move by the late summer towards a more stable condition. But there is a danger that consumer spending and business outlays may fall further than anticipated and so force a bigger than expected stock adjustment.

Goldman Sachs and company are predicting annual rates of real gnp decline of 7.5 per cent for this quarter and 6.1 per cent for the third quarter, though they see the decline moderating to 1.7 per cent in the final quarter of this year.

They point out in a new report that consumer spending fell 8 per cent in the three months to the end of April, the largest quarterly drop since the early 1950s.

There appears to be a real danger of consumer spending dropping at a faster rate than the fairly modest level still seen in most economic forecasts, if consumer confidence surveys are any guide. The Continental Bank said today that its survey of consumer confidence in the Chicago area showed that confidence fell in the last quarter to a record low level.

Continental said its confidence index sank to 70, which is 17 points under the previous survey score and the lowest level since the index was started in 1972. The previous record low was 76 in the winter of 1975.

East demand noted yesterday afternoon. The present five-year record height for sterling is putting great pressure on industry, said British exporters are finding it increasingly difficult to sell overseas and still make a profit.

Manufacturing industry in particular is being squeezed by overseas competition. But the Government has not attempted to hold the pound down or intervene in the currency markets other than to smooth out movements. Yesterday the Bank of England was thought to have studied the new sharp heavy selling of sterling from Germany drove the pound down.

Dealers are divided over whether sterling is likely to regain the levels of earlier this week, or slip back. The odds seem to be that if the Government does resist pressure to reduce interest rates, the pound will go on piling on the agony for British business.

£1,000m tap stock issue surprises the market

By Peter Wainwright

A £1,000m tender issue of 131 per cent Exchequer repayable on April 27, 1980, surprised gilt dealers yesterday. The minimum tender price will be 96 per cent and the prospectus will be advertised on Monday.

Dealers were surprised because gilts have fallen since last Tuesday. Until then Government stocks had been buoyed by the fall in United States prime rates and foreign institutions buying to take advantage of high interest rates in the United Kingdom.

On Tuesday the Government broker Mullens and Co was able to sell remaining supplies of the £1,000m of partly paid medium term stock Exchequer 131 per cent 1992.

But on Tuesday sterling rose to £2.3705 and its trade-weighted index reached a five-year high of 74.7. The FT Government Securities index closed 0.31 up at 68.39 and at this point overseas dealers decided that the pound was expensive in the short term and began making profits.

This profit taking was assisted by forecasts from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and others that Minimum Lending Rate would not come down for months.

Yesterday the FT Government Securities index closed at 67.70 after sterling had fallen to £2.3450.

Government securities were an 11 to 12 easier before the announcement of the new issue. Both the size and the terms of the new issue, and the fact that it was to be sold at a discount, were judged to be unattractive. The stock is payable at £40 per cent on tender, with a further £30 on July 4 and the rest on July 25.

The new tap signals an early fall in short-term interest rates. But it is designed primarily to provide the authorities with a stock to feed the foreign appetite for United Kingdom securities.

The new tap is needed because unless foreign banks are satisfied with the issue of new stocks they will buy securities from British resident investors, and inflate the money supply.

The control of money supply is crucial. At the end of June banks are allowed to increase their curbs and few believe that the authorities have money supply under control now.

Dealers said last night that the new stock looked a point too dear. The stock has been issued at a discount, and the gilt-edged market is not well supplied with money.

Calls on two other stocks are due next week and on June 13, and the initial £40 payable on application is considered to be a large sum.

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Top executive resigns from BNOC

By Peter Hill and Richard Evans

Mr Alastair Morton, a key executive of the British National Oil Corporation, resigned at a meeting of the board yesterday.

His decision comes less than a week after Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, appointed Mr Philip Shelbourne, a City merchant-banker, as chairman-designate of BNOC. Mr Morton had a less than harmonious relationship with Mr Shelbourne in his earlier career in the City.

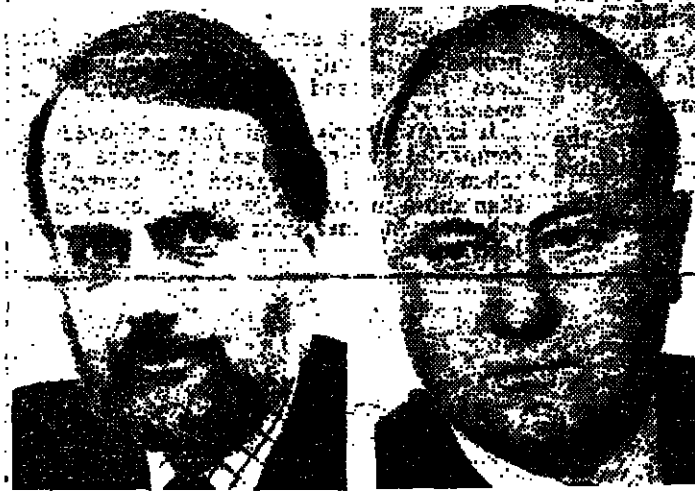
Mr Shelbourne's appointment to the £53,500 chairmanship caused some surprise, not least to Mr Morton, and prompted speculation over Mr Morton's future at the BNOC because of previous disagreements.

Mr Shelbourne takes over the chairmanship from Mr Ronald Unger on July 1 and has been advising the Energy Secretary over the past six months on the Government's plans for introducing private capital into the BNOC.

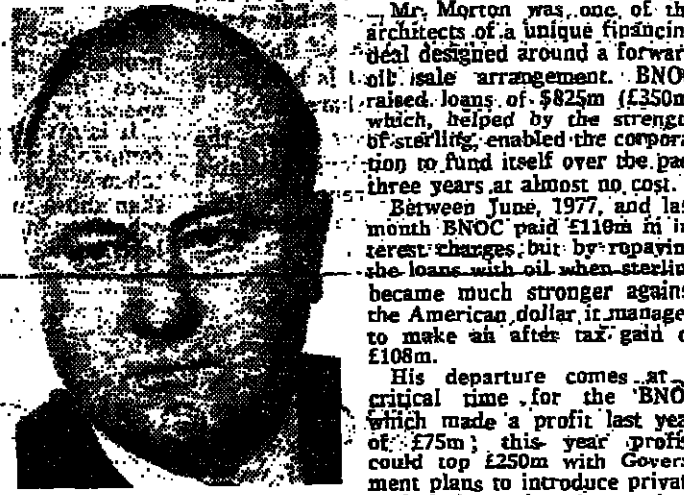
Mr Morton, joined the BNOC in 1976 under Lord Kerton, its first chairman, and has been prominent in the development of the corporation's plans for introducing private capital into the BNOC.

Last night the BNOC said that it regretted Mr Morton's resignation. Mr Shelbourne was not available for comment.

The discord between the two men surfaced before Mr Morton joined the BNOC when he was head of Oxygent Securities, a joint industrial and management venture acquired by the



Mr Alastair Morton: built up a "good team" at BNOC.



Mr Philip Shelbourne: previous disagreements with Mr Morton.

and my future plans are delightfully vague."

Mr Howell, on holiday in Italy, was told of Mr Morton's resignation plans earlier this week. He was clearly aware of the long history of disagreements between the two men when he appointed Mr Shelbourne.

Last night the BNOC said that it regretted Mr Morton's resignation. Mr Shelbourne was not available for comment.

The discord between the two men surfaced before Mr Morton joined the BNOC when he was head of Oxygent Securities, a joint industrial and management venture acquired by the

Mr Morton was one of the architects of a unique financing deal designed around a forward oil sale arrangement. BNOC raised loans of \$825m (£350m) which, helped by the strength of sterling, enabled the corporation to fund itself over the past three years at almost no cost.

Between June, 1977, and last month BNOC paid £108m in interest charges, but by repaying the loans with oil when sterling became much stronger against the American dollar it managed to make an after-tax gain of £108m.

His departure comes at a critical time for the BNOC which made a profit last year of £75m; this year profits could top £250m with Government plans to introduce private capital into the corporation; legislation is expected to be introduced in the next parliamentary session.

Mr Shelbourne, a taxidermy lawyer, is strongly in favour of bringing private capital into the corporation.

The form in which private capital will be introduced into the corporation remains the subject of speculation. One possibility is that the Government would retain public ownership of the BNOC, but a small private operating company would be formed.

More recently there have been indications that ministers may decide to opt for what has been termed the "Sale of the Century", which would involve the sale of the BNOC to an unconstructed state oil corporation to the public through post offices and banks.

Industry fears curbs on Iran export loans

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

Halling of medium-term and long-term loans by British banks for large export contracts to Iran, brought in on the advice of the Bank of England, are raising fears in industry that credit problems could have more impact on British trade with Iran than this week's trade sanctions.

The clamp on loans comes after the withdrawal earlier this year of credit cover by the Export Credits Guarantee Department for any Anglo-Iranian deals. There is still a question mark over how far Iran's cut-back on letters of credit, ordered by its central bank to protect importers against losses resulting from sanctions, is also likely to affect British exports still allowed into Iran.

The Confederation of British Industry is watching the credit situation closely, although the halting of loans does not affect short-term trading credit. Nor is the halting of loans expected to affect contracts involving goods or trading arrangements which have been excluded from the sanctions.

The ban on foodstuffs and medical products, the sanctions do not apply to exporters with long-standing business commitments in Iran.

The Bank of England, when the sanctions issue arose earlier in the year, advised the clearing banks, including the clearing and merchant banks, that longer-term loans should be halted in line with Government

action to support the United States' economic squeeze on Iran.

But on purely commercial grounds, the banks have been cautious about backing companies still anxious, despite the confused Iranian situation, to bid for large projects there.

What is not clear is how far the Iranians are still prepared to follow their normal practice with large contracts of paying substantial deposits initially, followed by stage payments, which have reduced overseas banks' need to seek bank loan backing.

Thomas Robinson and Son, the Rochdale engineers and machine makers, now putting through a multi-million pound mill machinery project, have had a 30 per cent deposit running this year. This year to the end of April, £137,400 in exports have gone to Iran.

Exports of power generating equipment and machinery have been badly hit.

Insider trading to be outlawed next month

By Philip Robinson

Mr Reginald Eysse, under-secretary at the Department of Trade, announced last night that from June 23 it will be a criminal offence for people with inside knowledge of a company's affairs to profit from the information by means of buying or selling its shares.

Punishment in the courts for insider trading has been discussed in the City and Whitehall for the last 10 years.

The maximum sentence on indictment will be two years' imprisonment or a fine of both, and on summary conviction to imprisonment for six months or a fine of up to £1,000, although this figure may be changed to take account of inflation.

Under the Act, anyone inside a company or one of its advisers—such as accountants and solicitors—would be deemed to be "insiders" if it was found that they had used the privileged information gained by virtue of their position for personal profit.

Up to now, the provable cases of insider dealing have been few and in the main have come under the self-regulatory system of the Stock Exchange, which informs the Department of Trade of the names of those who it feels there is sufficient evidence to merit further investigation.

Investors with inside information often show themselves in violent movements of individual share prices, up or down.

Leaks on takeover bids or advance information against the level of a company's results are regarded as the two major causes of volatile share price movements.

The Stock Exchange has always prided itself on its ability to keep the market in order and fought shy of the "strait jacket" of the statute book.

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NatWest joins oil backers

National Westminster Bank has become the second of the big clearing banks to put up risk capital for North Sea oil exploration.

The bank has joined a consortium which will bid for offshore oil licences in the forthcoming seventh round of licences applications.

The bank joined the consortium at the beginning of this year but is declining to give the

names of the other members, or any details of its own involvement.

Seventh round applications are likely to be accepted from the end of next month to the end of September.

Last week Barclays announced it was involved in several consortiums but it also declined to name its partners or its level of investment.

'Headhunters' called in to aid search for CBI chief

By Patricia Tisdall

Management Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry confirmed last night that it has formally appointed a search firm to help it find a new director general.

Findings a successor to the late Sir John Mervin is regarded as urgent by the CBI. It is hoped that a suitable candidate will be found in time for the CBI's national conference in November.

A person with business experience and who is also used to dealing with the Government and the Civil Service is being sought. He is also seen as needing to handle the media to maintain public awareness of the role as developed by Sir John.

The ideal candidate, who would be offered a salary of

around £45,000 a year (equivalent to the chairman of a large nationalised corporation) would be in his mid 40s or early 50s.

The choice of Spencer Stuart comes as no surprise. It is the same company that helped to find Sir John in 1976. The search for a new CBI chief is one of several top appointments in which executive search agencies have been linked recently.

Others include Mr Ian McGregor, the newly appointed chairman of the British Steel Corporation, who was found by Russell Reynolds; Mr Ron Dwyer, the chairman-designate of the Post Office, who was singled out by Goddard Kay Rogers; and Sir John Read, the new chairman of the Trustee Savings Bank Central Board, selected from a shortlist compiled by the Canoy Bowen consultancy.

According to a recent study by brokers Hinchens, Harrison and Company, the market for travellers' cheques is rising by 15 per cent.

Dominating this field are American companies, which claim to meet something like three-quarters of world demand through American Express (about 50 per cent). Citibank and Bank of America.

But European bankers making use of the Eurocheque system are now beginning to make inroads. They are going to use Thomas Cook to distribute cheques issued in French, German, Swiss, Dutch and British currency denomi-

Turkish investment package

Ankara, May 30

Turkey aims to encourage foreign investment with new economic measures complementing last January's austerity programme.

The measures widen the scope of foreign capital investment possibilities and enhance the attractiveness for foreign companies of prospecting for oil by allowing greater freedom in payment of their profits.

It also includes improved conditions for repayment of loans. £1,500m (about £773m) of non-guaranteed commercial debts owed to numerous foreign concerns.

Payment is now allowed in sterling at 8 per cent, in dollars at 6 per cent, Deutschmarks at 4 per cent, French francs at 7 per cent and Swiss francs at 3 per cent—Remue.

This custom in turn will be sought by European printers and designers of travellers' cheques.

The cheque is used once and then destroyed and from the printer's point of view is a blessing.

Hinchens, Harrison suggests that the annual growth in demand for coins is running at a rate of 12 per cent, and that for bank notes at 7 per cent.

As long as inflation continues and new technologies improve the sophistication and efficiency with which hard currency can be made, there is every reason to expect their forecast of good times for the money makers.

Bill Johnston

Inflation fuels demand for hard cash despite advent of credit cards Why Britain's money makers are coining it

The British manufacturers of bank notes and coins are experiencing an upsurge in business despite the inroads of the credit card and the predicted death of conventional currency.

The Royal Mint, De La Rue, the Birmingham Mint and Portals dominate the market for notes and coins, by supplying nearly two-thirds of the world's needs. That market encompasses 70 countries but excludes most of the developed ones which have their own manufacturing companies.

Growing demand for conventional hard currency has been apparent since the early seventies. The process has been accelerated with inflation since the decrease in the value of bank notes has been in proportion to the growing demand for more of them.

The Americans recently experienced a heavy demand for hard currency, again due to the effects of inflation. As interest rates in the country soared, credit was expensive and hard currency gained in popularity.

The cost of electronically processing, debiting and crediting has become prohibitive for small transactions.

Even though those interest rates have been relaxed in recent weeks, with the expected pre-presidential election boom in the economy and the credit market, the resulting consumer spending will again be to the benefit of the note and coin manufacturers.

Another boost to the fortunes of the money makers has been the rising demand for travellers' cheques. This has been stimu-

lated by the growth in tourism and the relaxation of controls on amounts of money that people can take overseas.

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PRICE CHANGES

1p to 11p	Whites	30p to 525p
2p to 527p	Richards &	
5p to 79p	Washington	6p to 46p
14p to 227p	SA Land	43p to 239p
	Ventures	
	Wiley Watson	3p to 12p

1p to 5p	Husky Oil	15p to 515p
	Northgate Explor	15p to 355p
	Norton Simon	12p to 552p
	Oxley Printing	6p to 20p
	Pickles W.	1p to 9p

THE POUND

	Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
	buy	sell	buy	sell
\$	50.00	2.03	117.2	11.22
h	51.00	29.25	116.90	11.00
Fr	69.50	66.00	166.00	159.00
	2.73	2.66	10.04	9.64
Kr	13.30	12.75	4.02	3.80
Bk	1.90	8.50	2.37	2.31
	9.92	9.52	51.00	48.00
Dm	4.32	4.10		
r	102.00	97.00		
\$	11.70	11.25		
d	11.14	1.10		
	2010.00	1915.00		
a	545.00	520.00		
s Gld	4.73	4.50		

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THE M&G GROUP

BY MARGARET STONE

Week ending e arts season

Market is bad at it is to say, it is the present and collective mind.

It is gloomy, and easy to dismiss in the FT index 415.9 (after a week before) as a nervous.

It is a closing of the book, and the profits are maintained in the management.

It is a slump and a slump, but we do not want to be a slump, the meat of a £5.64m profit, 1,000 less in its.

It is a meat trade has been looking like a string of the other quoted meat. Borthwick as a public been sour and a market in 1976.

It is a meat of the way, profits into donkeys replace dark satanic mills.

It is a meat, should even more than some experts.

It is a meat, of £5.9m figures but charges put on.

It is a meat, to lose lots of it year and navy.

It is a meat, industrial trouble, to losses or for reholder rows.

It is a meat, around Pennock general meeting, sharp decline in business but the economy as companies themselves in.

It is a meat, disappointing, raised profits in but for the ring. One could.

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Company	Change	Comment
Decham	8p to 118p	Year's figs
Outlands	43p to 71p	Year's profit up
Sam	6p to 64p	Chairman's cheer
to Tinto	26p to 37p	Outlook encouraging
BM	5p to 66p	Doubled profit
ICC	11p to 105p	Chairman's warning
aravans Int	43p to 33p	Half yr loss; no int
met Radio	4p to 79p	Int next Wednesday
La Rue	23p to 64p	Flgs next Tuesday
arnell Elec	16p to 252p	Sector unfashionable

er law ding the weak in the e buying chain

is at best a sin. The legal can safely be left alone. He will not sign a buy your new someone has signed old one. (Owning as while a bank ticks away at 18 for most people, a cars.)

day comes when in be exchanged and sell. The date on has been care. Thereafter every in to plan. van are booked, wk arranged, re-electricity people a host of other details dove-tailed

as not so lucky. He down from War-Saling before news that Mr and Mrs house he was buy-able to vacate. stryly sorry but Mr an who was selling ould not move yet ante face his new not come through. classical case of a les and purchases, aks and everything ito disarray.

had no choice but rpatary accommoda- tion next weeks. It E. He sued Mr and id got it back. They used their vendor, not completing on date and said he ursed them for the all, it was his fault. They were ready to e was not, and the that completion was r a further four

said he regarded the date in the sale con- y as a target date, it which was legally e House of Lords ith him and made r and Mrs M— the should have moved rary accommodation en the completion d. He chose not to at the last minute r R— to solve this

Ronald Irving

FINANCIAL NEWS

Difficult conditions blunt profits at LoFs

By Richard Allen

A return to tougher conditions in world tanker and general cargo markets has taken the edge off profits recovery at London & Overseas Freighters.

Trading profits of £258,000 for the year to March 31 compare with a previous loss of £1.9m, but are £124,000 below those reported at the interim stage.

A £5.3m swing into profits of £4.6m at the normal pretax level is mainly accounted for by a £4.3m surplus on ship disposals, including last year's sales of four of the group's SD14's.

After minority interests, attributable profits work out at £3.8m against a previous loss of £1.9m.

Despite the return to depressed rating levels after the unexpected upsurge earlier in the year, LoFs is back in the tanker-buying market. It has placed orders for two 55,200 dwt general purpose tankers to be built by the Japanese Mitsui organization.

Each vessel for delivery in 1982 will cost £13.5m—40 per cent payable in advance and the remainder through a loan carrying interest at 8½ per cent payable over eight years.

Meanwhile LoFs has taken the opportunity to restructure Eurodollar borrowings of \$15.5m in a way which will stretch repayments originally due before 1984 over a further four years.

Celebrating the return to profits, the dividend is to be maintained at 1.53p gross on capital which was increased 80 per cent by last year's four-for-five scrip.

Briefly

Grand Metropolitan Ltd reports that it holds about 8.7 per cent of United Group Inc, a common stock through its tender offer and previous purchases and that it has extended its purchase bid to June 2.

McCormick & Co (Batham): Pretax profits for year to March 29, £880,000 (1979, £882,000). Total gross dividend raised from 6.3p to 7.7p.

British Syphon Industries has bought CUD Limited, a Leeds and Leicester with branches in Leeds and Bolton, is involved in the manufacture of car number plates and signs both in metals and plastics, and in silk screening.

The total purchase consideration of £303,600 has been satisfied by the issue of 565,069 new ordinary shares in BSIL, which 405,069 have been placed principally with institutional investors by Panmure Gordon & Co and Anderson & Co.

Davenport Knitwear: Pretax profits for 1979, £807,000 (£700,000). Gross dividend raised from 6.2p to 7p.

Pochin's: Terms agreed for purchase of assets and goodwill only of concrete pumping division of Tarmac for £200,000, plus spare parts at agreed valuation.

Energy Finance and General Trust Holdings: Pretax profits for year to March 31, 1980, £305,000 (£216,000). Total dividends, 1p (0.85p).

Western Brothers: Turnover for 1979, £10.85m (£10.68m). Pretax profits fell to £67,000 (against £291,000). Total gross dividend, 7.44p (7.57p).

Ellis & Eyraud have acquired 100 per cent of the shares of the consideration of £700,000 is to be satisfied by the issue of 525,000 ordinary shares and £112,000 in cash.

Mergers cleared: The proposed mergers between Carrell, Inc and Sun Valley Food and between Beecham Group and Bovril are not to be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Agricultural Mortgage Corporation announces that the lending rate of interest for new fixed rate loans completed after June 1, 1980, will be 17.75 per cent, rising to 16.50 per cent. The lending rate of interest for all new variable rate loans remains at 19.75 per cent.

Kinta Kellas (Tf) Dredging: Trading profit (after depreciation) for year to March 31, 1980, \$945.5m (1979, \$881.3m).

Mappin and Webb: Turnover for year to January 26, 1980, £28.74m (£27.7m). Pretax profits, £3.86m (£3.04m).

Mitsui Bank, Japan's leading commercial bank, reported that its parent company net profit in the six months to March 31 declined 40 per cent to 4,590m yen (£8m) from 7,660m yen in the previous six-month period.

Revenues, however, increased by 36.9 per cent to 382,000m yen from 279,000m.

Mitsui officials attributed the steep net profit drop mainly to

Stock markets

Pessimistic response to new £1,000m tap

The market managed to breathe a sigh of relief yesterday as the long bank holiday account drew to a close.

This was in spite of the Government's decision to feed the gilt market with another £1,000m of new tap Exchequer 131 per cent at 94 at £40 (£96 fully paid).

The market was not entirely surprised by the announcement and felt it had been issued to take advantage of the foreign buying that had proved a strong feature of the week.

Despite this, the market was not overjoyed with the issue and showed its displeasure with falls of between £1 and £1 in longs before the announcement extending to £1 and £1 afterwards.

Generally though, it was a quiet day's trading. Conditions had been slightly depressed by the drying up of foreign buying and renewed profit-taking locally. Prices at the short end of the market were mostly unaffected by the issue and generally closed about £1 easier.

Equities closed the account on a rather dull note following the previous day's slight technical rally. But it was again the depressing economic factors and gloomy warnings from the various company chairmen on profits, which had focused most dealers' minds.

So with absence of buying, the general rule had been to watch the account draw to a close and see what the new one brings.

But the lack of any selling pressure saw the FT Index drift 1.9 lower at 415.9, although it was 1.4 lower on the account overall.

Leaders had a fairly mixed session, affected by end-of-account factors and new-time buying. Beecham rose another 4p to 118p following comment on Thursday's figures but Courtaulds slipped 1p to 71p

on profit-taking. Glaxo put on a couple of pence to 186p as did Unilever to 186p. But nervous selling wiped another 3p from Fisons at 249p and 4p from Reed International at 167p ahead of figures next week.

Speculators piled back into takeover favourites Lister yesterday, pushing the price up 3p to 52p. Close observers have been talking of a property revaluation possibly as a prelude to a bid.

Among companies reporting, better than expected figures added 5p to Wolverhampton & Dudley and 5p to Airflow Streamlines.

Wheway Watson was another to improve with a 3p rise to 12p after its trading statement, but reduced profits clipped a similar amount from Western Bros at 85p and LoF's slid 1p to 30p.

Arrow Chemical tumbled 6p to 69p ahead of figures, while recent announcements saw Thomas Northwick slip another 6p to 30p and ICI improve by a similar amount to 136p.

Allied Leather, also waiting on figures, dipped 15p to 265p and

Sketchley 8p to 234p, while, in engineering, Glynwed rose 2½p to 78p.

Annual meetings, which have upset several companies this week, saw the turn of RMC, yesterday falling 6p to 156p, while Richards & Wallington, which had suffered ahead of its own AGM, recovered 6p to 46p following it.

Favourable comment provided Geo Oliver with a 3p rise to 102p, Chamberlain & Hill 2p to 48p and Rush & Tomkins 2p to 190p. But adverse comment knocked Fortschritt & Sunderland News 6p to 73p, while other weak markets included Newarthill 6p to 212p, Travis & Arnold "A" 4p to 250p and Oxley Printing 6p to 20p.

C T Bowring climbed 8p to 164p on the bid from Marsh & McLennan going unconditional, but Coral Leisure rose only 1p to 62p on suggestions that it may soon fall prey to an offer.

Textiles came in for some nervous selling following further adverse comment, with Albert Martin shedding 8p to 50p and Robert Kitchen Taylor 8p to 148p.

Electricals again came under

pressure, although this time the selling was directed mostly at the second liners. Eurotherm fell 10p to 323p and Diploma 7p to 422p.

Unitech unchanged at 264p and Electrocomponents at 491p managed to halt the earlier

BICC's shares closed off the worst, for a two-day fall of 4p to 108p because of fears after the chairman's agm warnings.

But the belief in some quarters is that BICC is still going to raise profits by a tenth to around £72m in 1980 and the dividend will rise. So there could be some action in the shares, which yield 11.3 per cent, following next Tuesday's meeting of city analysts with the BICC board.

slide, as Farnell recovered 2p to 252p.

But BICC continued to reel from its recent profits warning, slipping another 1p to 108p. GEC was 2p firmer at 347p and Racal made further ground, up 4p to 235p.

In oils, the majors managed to sustain a small rally despite end-of-account considerations, with BP 2p better at 334p, Shell

2p to 378p, while Ultramar closed firm at 338p.

Lasmo encountered profit-taking after the bullish AGM statement and drifted 10p to 646p, although dealers were able to report some strong new-time buying.

Tricentrol was a speculative feature rising 8p to 346p with Carless Capel recovering 1p to 129p in the wake of its disappointing drilling report from Humby Grove.

IC Gas was a weak market slipping 6p to 816p as comment on a possible oil find boosted Berkeley Exp. 10p to 200p.

Equity turnover on May 29 was £92,658m (13,763 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: BP, Lasmo, Beecham, Coral Leisure, Premier Oil, Shell, ICI, Lonrho, Commercial Union, P & O, Hongkong & Shanghai, Courtaulds, GEC, Racal, Consolidated Gold Fields.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Credit	17%
C. Hoare & Co	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Bank Westminster	17%
Rosenminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 15%, over £25,000 15½%.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int of Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Airflow Stream (F)	21.65(11.78)	1.14(0.61)	16.01(9.92)	2.0(1.41)	—	3.0(2.11)
Ray & Goss Prop (F)	3.37(7.4)	7.48(4.75)	—	3.8(2.71)	24/7	5.62(4.34)
Chapman (Batham) (F)	—	0.88(0.88)	—	0.8(0.10)	—	1.0(0.21)
Cope Sports (F)	16.57(9.18)	0.38(0.37)	4.2(1.94)	4.9(4.35)	21/8	4.9(4.31)
Davenport Knit (F)	19.03(16.69)	1.51(0.96)	23.49(6.7)	2.87(2.16)	25/7	2.87(2.16)
L & O.F. (F)	—	4.62(0.72)	—	1.07(0.59)	—	1.07(0.59)
Minster Assets (F)	—	3.67(7.04)	5.41(7.60)	2.2(2.3)	7/7	3.9(3.9)
Western Bros (F)	29.83(25.87)	0.05(0.25)	1.71(4.5)	2.14(3.14)	—	5.2(1.21)
Waves Brew (F)	—	3.9(3.33)	—	3.0(2.5)	30/6	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News are shown net of tax on pence per share. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *Adjusted for scrip issue; †Loss; ‡Shareholders will receive a total dividend of either 3.5p or 2.8p.

Profits almost halved at Minster Assets

By Peter Wilson-Smith

£7.6m. The United Kingdom accounted for £3.6m of this. A appalling winter weather pushed up claims in the first quarter of the year and rising repair costs far outstripped the increase in premiums during the year.

Overseas underwriting losses of £31m reflected similar problems in France combined with a high expense ratio, which Minster is trying to reduce, and residual liability claims in Morocco where the group withdrew five years ago.

Mr. Alexander McGibbon, chairman, says that the "immediacy outlook is difficult" and the first quarter, when motor claims are traditionally high because of the winter weather, "has not looked good in the light of the impact of inflation".

But this was not enough to offset a flat performance from the Lloyd's underwriting agencies and a third of the increase in motor underwriting losses to

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Mr. Alexander McGibbon, chairman, says that the "immediacy outlook is difficult" and the first quarter, when motor claims are traditionally high because of the winter weather, "has not looked good in the light of the impact of inflation".

Capital & Counties tops £7m at year end

Property group Capital & Counties increased pre-tax revenue from £4.75m to £7.48m in the year to March 25. Assets employed rose from £132.9m to £157.1m and net assets from £91.3m to £114.2m.

The capital account showed after-tax profits of £20.5m against £28.1m. The capital figures reflect a surplus of £19.2m, an increase of 20 per cent, thrown up by a property revaluation at March 25.

The final dividend of 2.86p gross makes a total for the year of 4.28p.

Over £1m pre-tax at Airflow Streamlines

Record pre-tax profits of £1.14m are reported for the year to March 25. Assets employed rose from £132.9m to £157.1m and net assets from £91.3m to £114.2m.

The board is to propose a scrip issue of ordinary or at shareholders' election, deferred shares. If this is approved, a

final dividend of 3.57p gross will be paid to ordinary holders who do not elect to receive any deferred shares. If it is not approved, a final of 2.85p will be paid. This would make a total for the year of either 4.71p, or 4p. A total of 3.95p was paid for the previous year.

Turnround into loss for Cope Sportswear

In spite of turnover jumping by 80 per cent to £16.7m in 1979, Cope Sportswear tumbled into a pretax loss of £589,000, compared with a profit of £376,000 in 1978. Interest payable more than doubled to £53,000 against £23,000. As forecast, the total dividend is being raised from 0.25p to 1.42p gross. The results include the heavy costs of closures and restructuring in those areas of the group which were no longer viable. The newly-acquired companies traded "satisfactorily".

A spokesman said sales would be almost unchanged from last year's 1.22 trillion yen as active domestic demand for high-grade steel pipes would more than offset an expected decline in exports to the United States and Middle East.

Sumitomo Metal Industries said it expected its profit before-tax and special items in the year to next March 31 to decline slightly from a record 79,000m yen (£143m) last year after a rise in interest costs and higher fuel and raw material prices.

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Olivetti gives go-ahead for Gobain deal

From John Earle, Rome

A special meeting of Olivetti shareholders at Ivrea yesterday approved an increase in capital through which the French group Saint Gobain Pont a Mousson obtains a 10 per cent holding in the Italian electronics and office equipment multinational.

Olivetti's capital is raised from 107,740m lire (£55.1m) to 208,740m lire (£106.7m) in a two-part operation.

Saint Gobain is paying 67,200m lire for 21m shares of 1,000 lire, while a further 80m shares are offered as a rights issue to ordinary and convertible shareholders for a total of 96,000m lire.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited The Over-the-Counter Market

1979/80 High Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P.E.	
99	60	Airsprung Group	60	-2	6.7	11.2	+3.5
50	26	Armitage & Rhodes	34	-	3.8	11.2	+2.2
280	185	Bardon Hill	280	+3	13.8	4.9	+6.2
100	78	County Cars Pref	78	-	15.3	19.6	—
101	63	Deborah Ord	93	-	5.0	5.4	+10.2
125	88	Frank Horsell	122	-1	7.9	6.5	7.6
128	96	Frederick Parker	95	-2	12.8	13.3	+4.4
156	102	George Blair	104	-1	16.5	15.9	+4.4
73	45	Jackson Group	73	-	6.0	8.2	—
153	105	James Burrough	105	-	7.2	6.9	+9.2
300	242	Robert Jenkins	300	+3	31.3	10.4	+9.6
232	175	Torvald Limited	225	-	14.3	6.4	+5.9
34	111	Twinklford Ord	121	-1	0.8	6.7	+2.4
80	70	Twinklford 12% ULS	74	+1	12.0	16.2	—
56	23	Unilock Holdings	48	-	2.6	5.4	+10.2
50	45	Unilock Holdings New	43	-	—	—	9.6
99	42	Walter Alexander	92	-	4.4	4.7	+6.1
210	136	W. S. Yeates	210	-	12.1	5.8	+3.4

هكذا من الأصل

Quiet close to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, June 13. Contango Day, June 16. Settlement Day, June 23

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

هكذا من الأصل

INDS	Price	Chg	Yld	1979/80	1978/79	1977/78	1976/77	1975/76	1974/75	1973/74	1972/73	1971/72	1970/71	1969/70	1968/69	1967/68	1966/67	1965/66	1964/65	1963/64	1962/63	1961/62	1960/61	1959/60	1958/59	1957/58	1956/57	1955/56	1954/55	1953/54	1952/53	1951/52	1950/51	1949/50	1948/49	1947/48	1946/47	1945/46	1944/45	1943/44	1942/43	1941/42	1940/41	1939/40	1938/39	1937/38	1936/37	1935/36	1934/35	1933/34	1932/33	1931/32	1930/31	1929/30	1928/29	1927/28	1926/27	1925/26	1924/25	1923/24	1922/23	1921/22	1920/21	1919/20	1918/19	1917/18	1916/17	1915/16	1914/15	1913/14	1912/13	1911/12	1910/11	1909/10	1908/09	1907/08	1906/07	1905/06	1904/05	1903/04	1902/03	1901/02	1900/01	1899/00	1898/99	1897/98	1896/97	1895/96	1894/95	1893/94	1892/93	1891/92	1890/91	1889/90	1888/89	1887/88	1886/87	1885/86	1884/85	1883/84	1882/83	1881/82	1880/81	1879/80	1878/79	1877/78	1876/77	1875/76	1874/75	1873/74	1872/73	1871/72	1870/71	1869/70	1868/69	1867/68	1866/67	1865/66	1864/65	1863/64	1862/63	1861/62	1860/61	1859/60	1858/59	1857/58	1856/57	1855/56	1854/55	1853/54	1852/53	1851/52	1850/51	1849/50	1848/49	1847/48	1846/47	1845/46	1844/45	1843/44	1842/43	1841/42	1840/41	1839/40	1838/39	1837/38	1836/37	1835/36	1834/35	1833/34	1832/33	1831/32	1830/31	1829/30	1828/29	1827/28	1826/27	1825/26	1824/25	1823/24	1822/23	1821/22	1820/21	1819/20	1818/19	1817/18	1816/17	1815/16	1814/15	1813/14	1812/13	1811/12	1810/11	1809/10	1808/09	1807/08	1806/07	1805/06	1804/05	1803/04	1802/03	1801/02	1800/01	1799/00	1798/99	1797/98	1796/97	1795/96	1794/95	1793/94	1792/93	1791/92	1790/91	1789/90	1788/89	1787/88	1786/87	1785/86	1784/85	1783/84	1782/83	1781/82	1780/81	1779/80	1778/79	1777/78	1776/77	1775/76	1774/75	1773/74	1772/73	1771/72	1770/71	1769/70	1768/69	1767/68	1766/67	1765/66	1764/65	1763/64	1762/63	1761/62	1760/61	1759/60	1758/59	1757/58	1756/57	1755/56	1754/55	1753/54	1752/53	1751/52	1750/51	1749/50	1748/49	1747/48	1746/47	1745/46	1744/45	1743/44	1742/43	1741/42	1740/41	1739/40	1738/39	1737/38	1736/37	1735/36	1734/35	1733/34	1732/33	1731/32	1730/31	1729/30	1728/29	1727/28	1726/27	1725/26	1724/25	1723/24	1722/23	1721/22	1720/21	1719/20	1718/19	1717/18	1716/17	1715/16	1714/15	1713/14	1712/13	1711/12	1710/11	1709/10	1708/09	1707/08	1706/07	1705/06	1704/05	1703/04	1702/03	1701/02	1700/01	1699/00	1698/99	1697/98	1696/97	1695/96	1694/95	1693/94	1692/93	1691/92	1690/91	1689/90	1688/89	1687/88	1686/87	1685/86	1684/85	1683/84	1682/83	1681/82	1680/81	1679/80	1678/79	1677/78	1676/77	1675/76	1674/75	1673/74	1672/73	1671/72	1670/71	1669/70	1668/69	1667/68	1666/67	1665/66	1664/65	1663/64	1662/63	1661/62	1660/61	1659/60	1658/59	1657/58	1656/57	1655/56	1654/55	1653/54	1652/53	1651/52	1650/51	1649/50	1648/49	1647/48	1646/47	1645/46	1644/45	1643/44	1642/43	1641/42	1640/41	1639/40	1638/39	1637/38	1636/37	1635/36	1634/35	1633/34	1632/33	1631/32	1630/31	1629/30	1628/29	1627/28	1626/27	1625/26	1624/25	1623/24	1622/23	1621/22	1620/21	1619/20	1618/19	1617/18	1616/17	1615/16	1614/15	1613/14	1612/13	1611/12	1610/11	1609/10	1608/09	1607/08	1606/07	1605/06	1604/05	1603/04	1602/03	1601/02	1600/01	1599/00	1598/99	1597/98	1596/97	1595/96	1594/95	1593/94	1592/93	1591/92	1590/91	1589/90	1588/89	1587/88	1586/87	1585/86	1584/85	1583/84	1582/83	1581/82	1580/81	1579/80	1578/79	1577/78	1576/77	1575/76	1574/75	1573/74	1572/73	1571/72	1570/71	1569/70	1568/69	1567/68	1566/67	1565/66	1564/65	1563/64	1562/63	1561/62	1560/61	1559/60	1558/59	1557/58	1556/57	1555/56	1554/55	1553/54	1552/53	1551/52	1550/51	1549/50	1548/49	1547/48	1546/47	1545/46	1544/45	1543/44	1542/43	1541/42	1540/41	1539/40	1538/39	1537/38	1536/37	1535/36	1534/35	1533/34	1532/33	1531/32	1530/31	1529/30	1528/29	1527/28	1526/27	1525/26	1524/25	1523/24	1522/23	1521/22	1520/21	1519/20	1518/19	1517/18	1516/17	1515/16	1514/15	1513/14	1512/13	1511/12	1510/11	1509/10	1508/09	1507/08	1506/07	1505/06	1504/05	1503/04	1502/03	1501/02	1500/01	1499/00	1498/99	1497/98	1496/97	1495/96	1494/95	1493/94	1492/93	1491/92	1490/91	1489/90	1488/89	1487/88	1486/87	1485/86	1484/85	1483/84	1482/83	1481/82	1480/81	1479/80	1478/79	1477/78	1476/77	1475/76	1474/75	1473/74	1472/73	1471/72	1470/71	1469/70	1468/69	1467/68	1466/67	1465/66	1464/65	1463/64	1462/63	1461/62	1460/61	1459/60	1458/59	1457/58	1456/57	1455/56	1454/55	1453/54	1452/53	1451/52	1450/51	1449/50	1448/49	1447/48	1446/47	1445/46	1444/45	1443/44	1442/43	1441/42	1440/41	1439/40	1438/39	1437/38	1436/37	1435/36	1434/35</
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Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing

An effusion of men's toiletries landed on my desk this week—eau de toilette, five products for shaving, three for skin care, three for hair. All called L'Homme and made by Roger et Gallet, who produce those luxurious soaps. I spread them around the office and many male colleagues, as did not protest too much and their reaction was a perfect demonstration of the difference in attitude to male cosmetics between the French and the English.

The makers believe, according to their blurb, that "a man's skin is just as sensitive to heat and cold, drying winds and soreness as any other". And other? I have known a horse or two with hide less impenetrable than that of some ex-colleagues female as well as male. Present company excepted, of course.

His hair can often need special attention. True, like having it cut more than once in three months. In my limited experience there is something suspect about a man who actually enjoys going to the hairdresser. Necessity, not vanity, should be the mother of cooption.

The prices at £2.25 to £13 include an after-shave lotion

to "calm, soothe, firm and protect", a shaving foam and a cream to "lubricate, moisten and protect" and after-shave balm which "like a light veil, easy to apply, softens the skin and recreates its protective acid mantle".

Then there is a deodorant, an anti-redness cream to protect the skin against "outdoor alterations" (these are the maker's translations, not mine) and a self-tan which helps the skin stand up to "external attack", which seems to cover most eventualities, with the possible exception of masonry bees.

The mild shampoo "enables to wash the hair daily, thanks to Panama wood" (good also for the shavings?) and there is a conditioner and a hair fixer which "keeps the hair tidy throughout the day and does not make hair unnaturally shiny or stiff".

Remember Denis Compton, too. But wait. We are about to go

over the top. "L'Homme is not a simple song. It is an opera. It is not a field, but open country. It is not a chapel but a cathedral. It is violence and tenderness. In other words, it is solid freshness."

Compare that with my test-ers' reactions, highly articulate wordmongers all: "Your hair stuff seemed to work rather well." "Quite a pleasant smell, really, the aftershave." "Not a bad texture, that balm. How much is it?" "Of course I don't normally use this sort of thing, but if it wasn't free I might buy it."

Now I cannot believe that men are as glib as women when it comes to putting on the style. They have never had to be because women have been conditioned to choose mates on the basis of something more than mere looks. But men look first and think afterwards and the whole of the

multi-million beauty industry has flourished on the attendant applied psychology that a woman will pay anything for a product if she believes it will make her beautiful.

Maybe our newfound sexual freedom will teach us to be more superficial in our selection and maybe the growing male cosmetic business will expand accordingly, although for me no amount of flang flang will ever compare to a whiff of wit.

But just in case that French copywriter is even now thinking of setting his lyrics to music, I doubt if I am alone in saying that given a choice between his flights of fancy and my lot's typical British understatement, I know which one I'd believe.

There can be few engravers who start by chipping designs out of milk bottles, and progress to engraving a picture of Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, on a goblet to be presented to the Queen for her jubilee.

That is the span of Nicholas Anderson's self-taught craft. Having spent a short time in the Navy before Cambridge he felt "terribly old at 22" and therefore unwilling to pursue a lifelong interest in painting by going to art school. Instead he decided on a commercial career and spent 22 years with Cunard.

He became their president in New York and it was while he was there that he discovered a book on engraved glass which rekindled his artistic enthusiasm and eventually led him to forsake big business and open his own studio.

It would be more accurate to say that big business forsook me. When the music stopped over I found myself without a chair to sit on and saw it as a heaven-sent opportunity to do something I was much more interested in.

Having started his bottle-tapping with a tungsten carbide tip, which he still sometimes uses, he graduated to engraving with industrial diamonds. His first commission was from a friend for an engraving of a ship on a decanter and he confesses that he agreed without really knowing whether he could manage such a complicated piece of work. However, it worked out so well that he was asked to do some glasses as well.

Since then he has engraved all types of glass for many special occasions—christenings, retirements, anniversaries, reunions.

He likes to make his preliminary sketches apart from buildings and will make portraits of animals or, after discussion, the recipient's interest, with some any con- to suit the occasion might be surprised at so the more frivolous int- tations of a young man's that he has made for a birthday gift—but then is no reason why glass s- ing should always be s- ing for an original gift have left it to the last m- your commission could accomplished sooner. I including the glass an- engraving, start at £45 goblet and £100 for a dec- if you would like more- mation telephone Burs (042 121) 2598 or writ- Nicholas Anderson at Willit, Elephant Boatyard Bursledon, Southampton.



Goblet engraved with a picture of a country house on one and with intertwined initials on the other. Designed by Nick Anderson for a silver wedding.

It is not for me to venture opinions on the characteristics of wines. For that you must consult our acknowledged expert Pamela Vandye Price. All I know is that as the years advance my tolerance of cheap wine recedes and the acidity of my tongue increases with that of my digestion.

But a new idea for marketing wine strikes me as so clever that I feel it is worth recommending for its packaging alone. Paul Masson Vineyards of California are producing table wine packed in re-usable litre carafes. Their wide necks are sealed with a simple suction cap which can be easily pushed off with the thumbs, but will not come off without pressure. It, too, can be reused, and you can place a half empty carafe on its side in the fridge without danger of seepage.

The wine inside is extremely palatable—the white is described on the label as "medium-bodied, crisp and fresh" and was, indeed, delicious when well chilled. The red has a "full, deep flavour" and the rosé is "medium-sweet and fruity". And as Californian wines are usually relatively expensive, the price is a considerable surprise—under £3.

If you consider that a similar carafe, minus the wine, would sell for at least £1 that makes the cost of the wine to the customer about £2 a litre. If the wine inside were not acceptable then it would be fair to suggest that more of the cost should go into the packaging, but as it is, it seems a splendid way of collecting some carafes for the garden or to make an attractive gift to take to a party hostess.

Paul Masson California Carafes are available from all branches of Oddbins, Augustus Barnett and Barretts Liquor-mart.

Sally Tiffin is now producing her Tuppence Coloured clothes for adults and children either ready-made by hand or as cut-out kits. The fabrics for summer are delightful—pretty Liberty print lawn, plain cotton canvas and bright cotton tartans. An extra bonus is that several designs are reversible. Among the adult styles is a reversible quilt blazer (£33 cut-out; £49 ready-made) and for children there are reversible dungarees, blazer, trousers and a pretty puff-sleeved dress with a quilt bodice. In lawn there is a group of three dresses, long-sleeved, short-sleeved and pinafore, all with smocking on the bodice.

Each order form comes with swatches of fabric attached and with price and size charts. The age range available is from one year to nine. Prices start at £5.25 for a cotton tartan shirt for ages one to three to £27 for quilted-lawn dungarees for ages five to nine. These prices are for the cut-outs. Ready-mades in the same sizes cost an extra £5 and £5.50. As each order is cut individually special lengths can be cut.

Sketches of the designs with price and size charts are available from Tuppence Coloured, Brookside Cottage, Stour Provost, near Gillingham, Dorset SP8 5RZ. Please enclose a large s.a.e.

Right: Pinafore dress with quilted bodice, £8.50 for the smaller size, plus £5 for the same style ready-made. Reversible quilt dungarees from £13 (kit) plus £5.50 (ready-made). In various sizes from age 1 to 2 to age 8 to 9. From Tuppence Coloured, Brookside Cottage, Stour Provost, near Gillingham, Dorset SP8 5RZ.



To return to the subject of feet—not, in many cases a pretty one, judging by the numbers of lost shoes among you who responded to my recent notes on shops that specialize in difficult fittings.

Having shoes specially made may seem an unwarranted luxury in days of economic strain but to the 20 per cent of adults who suffer with minor foot problems it could be blessed relief. Bunions, hammer toes, the smaller left foot not knowing what the larger right is suffering—these are not deformities which need surgical shoes but they can certainly be aggravated by cheap shop shoes.

So a year ago John Locke, a subsidiary of Clarks, began a special service making shoes to individual requirements. They are not high heeled fashion shoes, but neither are they clumpy surgical boots. From a small range of good looking walking shoes in 10 different leathers they will produce shoes for men, women and children made specially to fit individual measurements.

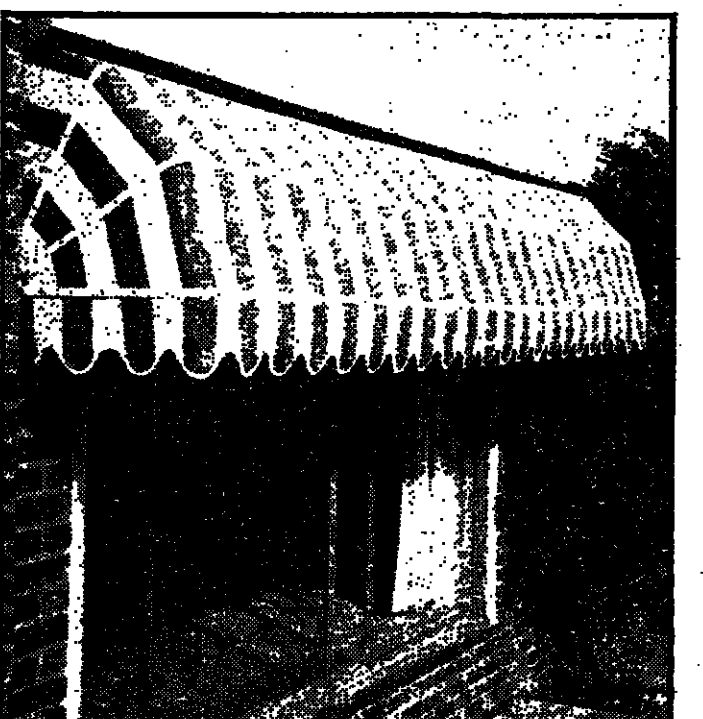
The description is specific. They do not make bespoke shoes for all sizes and shapes of feet, but their fitting possibilities cover a wide range. For women the smallest is about 11 and the narrowest AA, the largest size 10 and widest F plus. For men the range is from size 5 width D to size 13 width H plus.

Within those limitations you can have anything to fit as the last can be altered to suit the wearer—if, for example, you have a particularly broad fore-foot and narrow heel, or if one foot is small but with a large bunion and the other is "normal" but larger, these are all problems which can be accommodated.

Thirty shops operate the service and prices range from £30 to £45 for women and £40 to £55 for men. But when you consider that a pair of bespoke shoes for adults can cost £100 the value of this range is not inconsiderable.

Stockists of men's and women's styles include Bernards Shoes, 28, Goldhawk Road, London, W12; J. Lloyd & Son, 78, Bold Street, Liverpool; Lyons Shoes, 463, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester; and John Herne, 53, Oxford Street, High Wycombe. Alan Mickel, Helena Place, Clarkson Toll, Glasgow, make for women only and Freemans Shoes, 662, Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middlesex, fit men, women and children.

For a complete list of stockists write to John Locke Shoes, Box 43, 40, High Street, Street, Somerset.



Although not a sun worshipper, I do like a house to be full of light and air and I have never been able to understand people who rush round closing the curtains every time the sun comes out to protect the furnishings. Maybe if I had a collection of great value I might feel differently, but my furniture inspires the comfortable affection of decrepitude rather than the awe of antiquity, and I would rather feel faded but happy than well-preserved and gloomy.

But I admit we have a thing or two to learn about making the most of the spasms of sunshine. That do occasionally strike us. We rarely have the sort of blistering temperatures which require the protection of Continental-type outside shutters, but an awning is an idea worth considering, particularly for large picture windows.

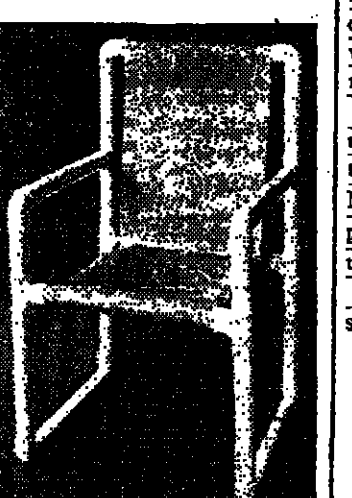
Sunstor have a range of awnings which they call Sta-Cool. They are available in stock sizes to fit various types of window from a small kitchenette to multiple patio doors.

The mechanical bits are in anodized aluminium which will not rust or discolour and are claimed to withstand all weathers. Instructions for fitting are included, or you can arrange installation through a Sunstor dealer—write for local stockists to G. Hall and Company, Fitzherbert Road, Warrington, Cheshire, WA1 1JH. There are various shapes, from a simple hooded version at

around £150 which is intended simply to shade the room to a pull-out roller-type awning at £360, large enough to sit under.

You will, of course, need suitable garden furniture for all this idling about and in our climate the sort that can be abandoned in a sudden downpour has its advantages. Bayestock specialize in the sort of tables and upright chairs designed to be left out in the rain, slatted or pierced to dry quickly and with all metal parts coated with plastic.

They also have a new design in loungers with fluted cushions which comes in a range of nine fabrics, striped, floral or checked. The highback chair illustrated costs £30, sun lounger £55, wheeled lounger £60, umbrella £23.25. Stockists include Fenwicks of Newcastle and Leicester and branches of Marley Home Care stores. For other stockists write to A. Bayestock, Teesdale Works, Cooks Road, London, E15.



A newcomer to the garden furniture business is Pipeline, who have produced some attractive knock-down outdoor furniture based on a very simple idea—beach piping.

The frames of the chairs and tables are made from standard plastic piping, which is

obviously weather resistant as it is used for drainpipes. The table has a melamine top.

All the furniture comes packed flat and is easily assembled. The chairs are £19.95 plus £1.50 p & p, the table £44.50 plus £3.50. From Rainbow Associates, 60 Beethoven Street London W10 4LG.

Above left: Sunstor Continental Sta-cool awning in blue and white striped acrylic. Price, according to size, from £150. Above: Concord garden furniture with striped fluted cushions in brown, orange and white cotton. Other fabrics are available. Details and prices in column 2.

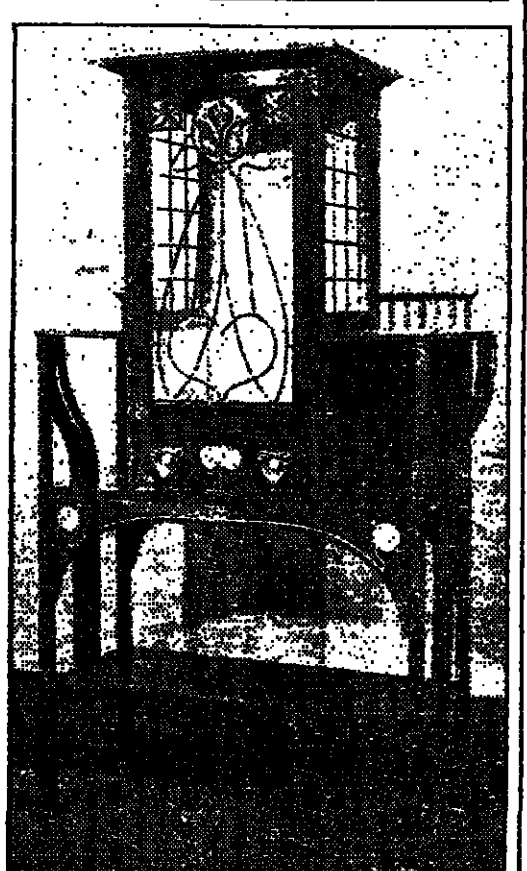
An interesting exhibition of art nouveau furniture, silver, pewter and pottery opened this week at Liberty's, Regent Street, London, W.1. All the exhibits are for sale and while some are in the collectors-only bracket, there are many handsome pieces at the sort of prices you are expected to pay these days for factory-made furniture.

There is a splendid bedroom suite in walnut, inlaid with floral marquetry and Kate Greenaway tiles. The display cabinet illustrated is priced at £1,795, but for £490 you can find a ladies' kneehole writing table in walnut and other woods and for £225 an ash dressing table with spindle turned decoration. Both were made around 1890.

The period spanned is from 1885-1910 and there are several tables, chairs and benches in the style of William Morris, Charles Rennie Mackintosh and C. F. A. Voysey, as well as pieces specifically commissioned by Liberty's at the turn of the century.

The exhibition is in the display hall on the second floor and will continue until June 14.

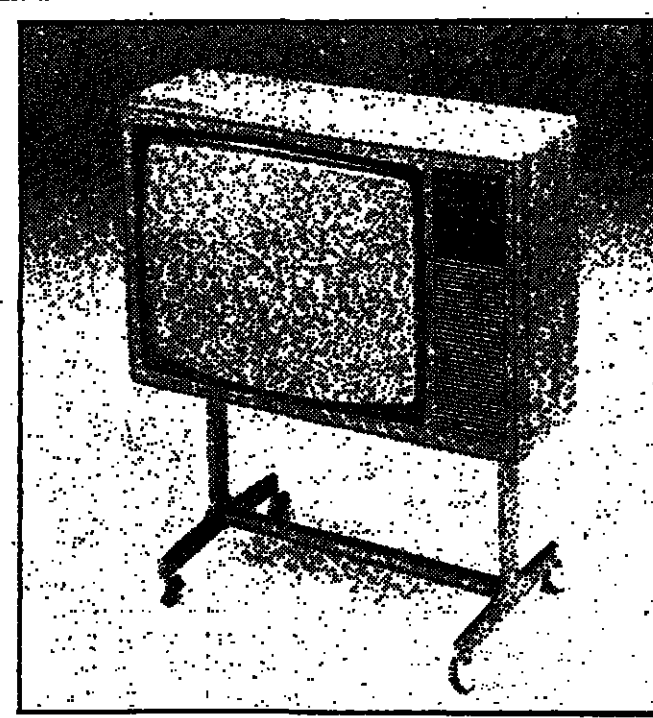
Right: Art Nouveau display cabinet in mahogany. Inlaid with mother-of-pearl, pewter and stained woods. Made in 1903 by Cornelius Smith. £1,795 from Liberty, Regent Street, London W1.



Tell me who makes the best television sets. If your answer is in Japanese you are way out of date. Last year a British company introduced the result of a £10m investment programme—a development justifiably described as an innovation in television technology.

It is the TX9 single-board chassis by Ferguson, smaller, neater, simpler and more reliable than any other in the world. It is also unique in that it is interchangeable among sets of different sizes up to 20in screens. And this month a version for 22in and 26in screens, the TX-10, is introduced.

Why are they so revolutionary? Largely because the enormously complicated conglomeration of hardware needed to produce a television picture has been reduced by one third. In a television chassis, every junction is a potential risk point. A single board chassis has far fewer plugs, sockets and connections, so has less to go wrong. Instead of 618 components in the average chassis, the TX9 has only 410. It uses about 50 feet less wiring and if anything does go wrong the whole thing is replaceable in minutes.



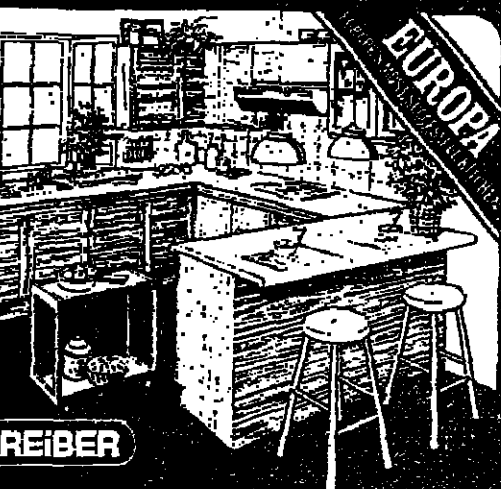
Ferguson's new Colourstar television with TX10 chassis and 22 screen. Model 5785, £289.99 from branches of Rumbelows now Ferguson stockists nationally within one month.

Those who understand these things may like to know that there is a surface acoustic wave filter the size of a half-penny which consistently gives a sharp picture; a single integrated circuit instead of three separate ones and a unique component which replaces a horizontal transformer and two high voltage assemblies. One field time base circuit replaces 38 previous components and improves the picture brightness and there is a new, much smaller power supply, which means a saving in energy.

Even the production of TX10 is space-age. The printed circuit board was drawn by computer and was then translated into a programme on punched tape which controls the auto-

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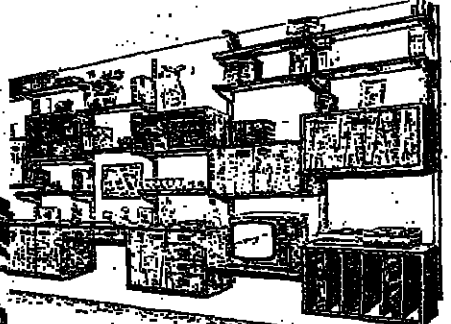


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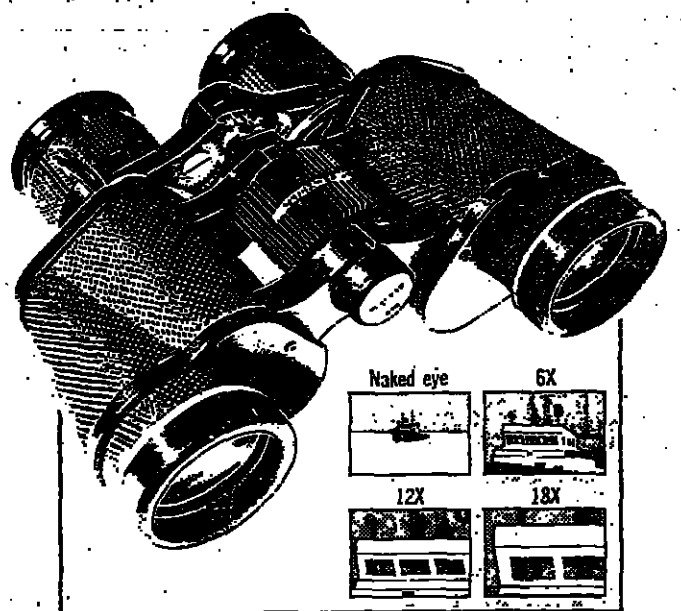
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Set of 6 Napkins — 22" square £16.95



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But there are many other features too. The fold-down rubber eyecups make them comfortable to use even when you're wearing glasses. All the optics are fully coated to reduce reflection and glare to give a brighter image even in poor light. And, in addition, the objective lenses are ultraviolet coated to produce brighter, sharper viewing with enhanced contrast.

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